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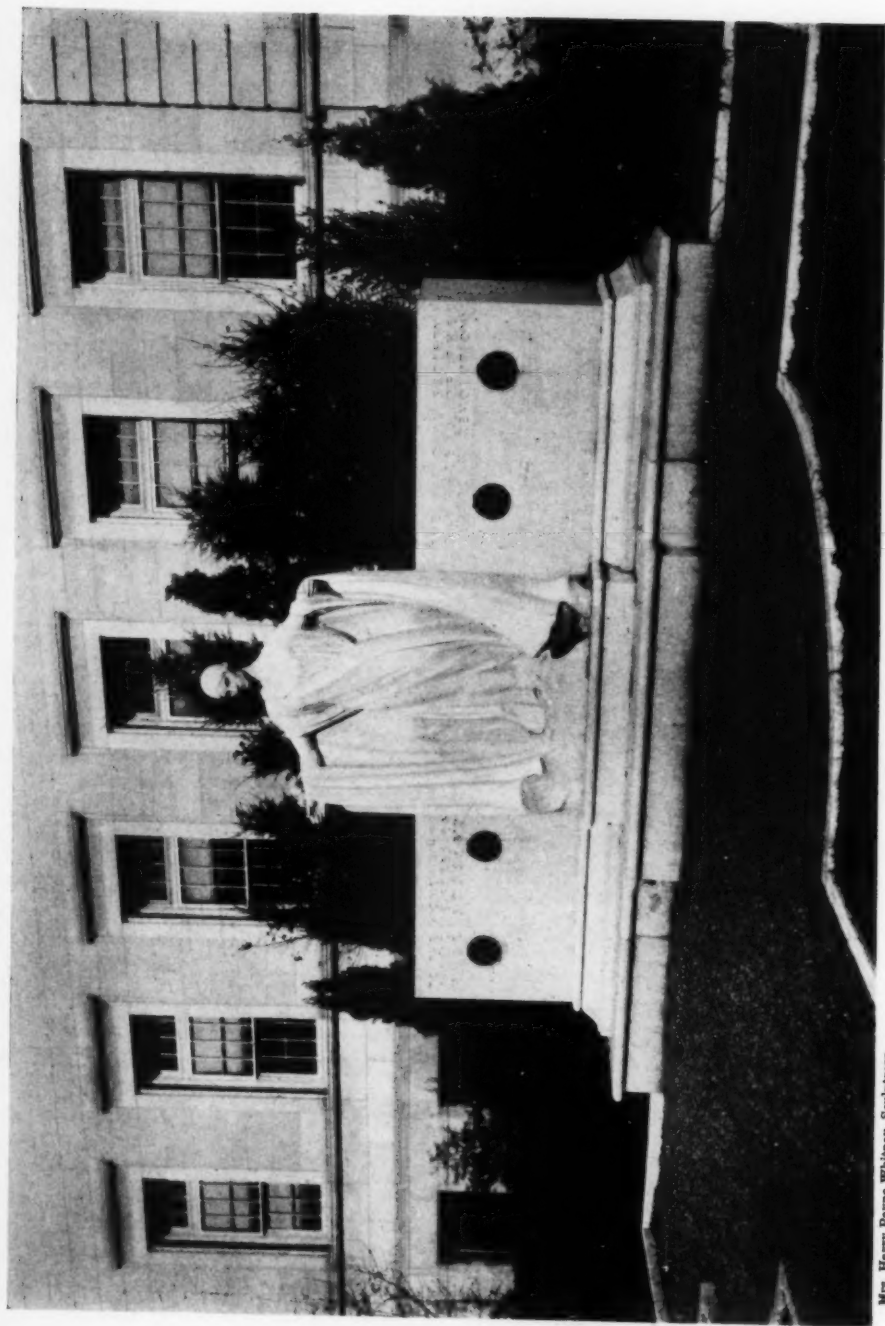
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Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Sculptress

D. A. R. MEMORIAL, ON GROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, TO THE ORGANIZERS OF THE SOCIETY

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## DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### The Strange Case of Captain Mar—

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FIRST AMERICAN ANCESTOR  
—PERHAPS YOURS

FRANK AND CORTELLE HUTCHINS

Authors of "Virginia," "Sword of Liberty," Etc.

If you browse among colonial records, and in odd corners of historical magazines, you may catch glimpses—only glimpses—of a gallant adventurer who strangely got lost back in our beginning days.

His name? He had a dozen. And yet he was not hiding under aliases; they just grew about him. After a while his identity was wholly gone—swallowed up in nomenclature.

But the time came when historical students, sensing a considerable personage in the confusion back there, began patching together the fragments they picked up about the colonial names, Martu, Martian, Marteau, Martn, and so forth. They found, as they had suspected, that all those recorded men were one man, and very much of a man. Their findings, even with the gaps between the fragments, made a valuable

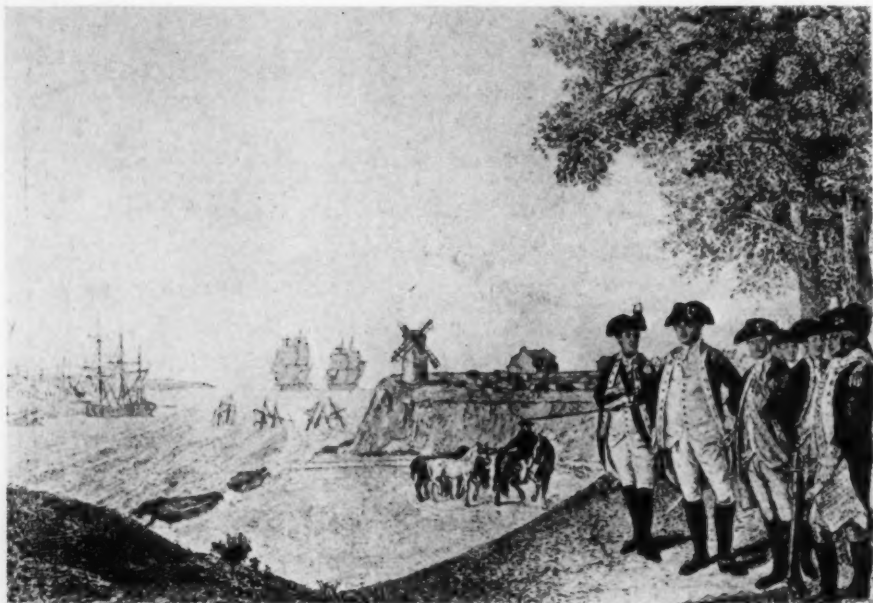
contribution to history and a good story.

Evidently not an Englishman, though sailing from England, this Mar— (whichever his name was) came as a young man to Virginia in the early days of the colony.

He set out at once to distinguish himself, and seems to have made quite a habit of it. Brave Indian fighter; captain of militia; defender of the most advanced frontier; member of the little colonial Assembly; justice of the county courts; leader in America's first rebellion against oppressive British rule; and ancestor, first American ancestor, of George Washington.\*

But it was the man's very prominence that led to his getting lost. English quills could record his doings all right, but could scarcely get his alien name entered twice alike.

\* These phases of the subject have been treated at length by the present authors in *Literary Digest*, June 29, 1929.



MEETING OF THE GENERALS OF THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES AFTER THE SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS ON LAND WHICH BELONGED TO WASHINGTON'S FIRST AMERICAN ANCESTOR. PAINTING BY PEALE OWNED BY LAFAYETTE'S GRANDDAUGHTER, MADAME THE BARONESS DE FERRON

And even after modern research had worked back to the single character, there still stood all those recorded names for him. Which was the right one? For a while historians were satisfied to go by the law of frequency. "Martian" appeared in the records oftener than any other form, so Martian it was, as we see in the pages of Bruce, Fiske, and so forth. However, some of the other names found favor, Osgood adopting "Martin."

Then Alexander Brown took the view that all those names were wrong, that the old colonial scribes had missed every time. He pinned his faith to what he found in a list of Walloons who early proposed to emigrate to Virginia. There appeared the name, Nicolas

de le Marlier; evidently a man who could not write, for he had signed with a cross. He was entered as a dyer (*teinturier*), with wife and two children.

This man, our historian concluded, was the long lost Captain Mar——. "I believe him to have been," ran the statement, "Nicolas de le Marlier, one of the Walloons who had proposed going to Virginia in 1621, although his name is generally written 'Martian' in the Virginia records."

That statement was a long shot. But, being made by a historian having considerable familiarity with colonial papers, it fairly settled the matter. Quite accepted was the idea that the subject of all this curiosity and concern was



one Marlier, a Walloon dyer, who could not write his name.

No wonder our interest in the Captain flagged. And that, too, despite the evidence that he was a forefather of George Washington, and indeed of many other prominent Americans. There was no marked haste among delvers in genealogy to "link up." Those of us who did get Marlier into our family trees, rather inclined to draw shadowing foliage about him.

But fortunately, there were difficulties in the way of the "Marlier" theory. It taxed the credence of some researchers that an ignorant dyer who could not spell his own name, should so quickly have become a colonial legislator and a judge. Then, too, anachronism developed. Captain Mar— had got one or two of his names anyway into the Virginia records before the Walloon migration even reached America.

So, "Marlier" would not do. Our baffling colonial was still without a name—or with too many, which was worse. But we must not suppose that the Walloon dyer just graciously handed back the honors conferred upon him, and stepped into oblivion to trouble no more. That would be forgetting the permanence of printer's ink. Nicolas de le Marlier, with his cross, will long stand full front in published genealogies. But fortunately, we may now disregard him as a hollow pretender, and no longer copy him into our family trees.

The next attempt to solve this Colonial name-puzzle was so simple and natural—odd it had not

been made before. It was remembered that a few of Captain Mar—'s own signatures ought to be available.\* As a member of the Assembly he had signed papers yet preserved in the British archives. Tracings of such signatures were obtained. One glance, and that man's many names were reduced to a possible two. Clearly he was either Nicolas Marteau or Nicolas Martiau.

At the request of the writers of this article, the Library of Congress has just had photostats made of the available signatures in London. With them, the last doubt goes. The name of George Washington's first American ancestor, as he wrote it, was Nicolas Martiau. Here is a facsimile signature:

*nicolas martiau*

Now, who and what was the man? We shall never know very fully about that. Probably little more than his nationality and that he was a gentleman. Singular, how the matter of his nationality, with its interesting bearing upon the blood strain of prominent Americans, has been overlooked.

That Captain Nicolas Martiau was a Frenchman is indicated by his name, even as he spelled it, though the almost universal form in France was Marteau. This particular variant, Martiau, appeared in some branches of the family, especially those which had spread into certain portions of French Belgium.

\*Some researchers have thought thus to determine the matter by adopting the signature to the Captain's recorded will. But the will was lost, the record of course but a copy and name wrong.

But the matter of nationality is further shown, chiefly by a bit of evidence which until now has been overlooked—the man's own words.

If we turn to the fragments yet preserved telling the proceedings of the Council and General Court of colonial Virginia, we come upon his quaintly passionate declaration, as that day's 'recording angel' spelled it. In a quarrel with Mr. Mayhew as to the kings of England and of France, Captain Martiau, "putting his hand to his brest," cried, "though I am here yet this sparke is in ffrance, & will not here the King wronged!"

That this Gallic-American colonial was of good descent, is shown by the word appended to his name, "gentleman." Giving that word its then significance, what romantic probabilities! Nicolas Martiau (Marteau), Gentleman—and Marteau one of the proud old names of France. Was this almost forgotten adventurer scion of "six centuries of valliant chevaliers"? Did the story of his ancestry lie in the proud ancient chateaux of Loudon and Touraine?

The citizenship of this alien-born Martiau was somewhat unique. Foreigners resident in the colony did not acquire by their naturalization there the right to hold public office—just what the Captain was constantly doing. The explanation was that he had obtained his British denization in England before sailing for the colony. His peculiar status in this respect was recognized and protected; the House of Burgesses in one instance qualifying an order with the words, "Provided that

Capt. Nico. Martn enjoy & hold all offices & employments, he having obtained his Denizacon in England."

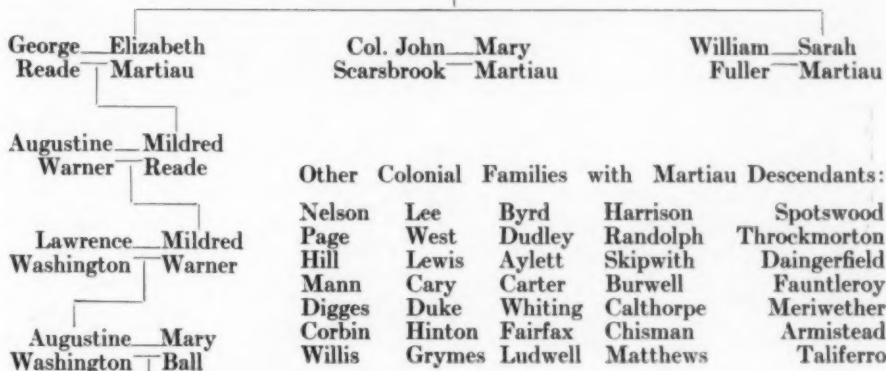
The identification of this colonial mystery man having brought out an unappreciated French strain in American genealogy, some of its chief currents are indicated in the diagram on the opposite page.

Of course interest lies mostly in the showing that George Washington was not, as always pictured, wholly of English stock, but was partly French. What would Lafayette have given to know that! Interesting also to follow the long-hidden French strain into so many prominent old families.

There was little of settled colonial Virginia that did not come to know, in one way or another, and under one name or another, this Captain-Burgess-Justice Martiau. But there is a particular spot with which we should associate his memory—that storied York River bluff that bears the ancient village, Yorktown.

By 1630 this adventurous Martiau had his home plantation upon the colony's extreme frontier along the York River, a stream's width from savagery. His lands began at that little tributary now known as Yorktown Creek (then Martiau's Creek), and extended far down the river. He therefore owned the site of Yorktown. The many present-day pilgrims to this village know the beauty of the spot. Standing upon the high bluffs, from which a brave adventurer looked often anxiously, they behold an impressive scene as the

## Nicolas Martiau=1627=Jane Berkeley



## GEORGE WASHINGTON

noble river rolls widening to the  
great inner sea of Chesapeake.

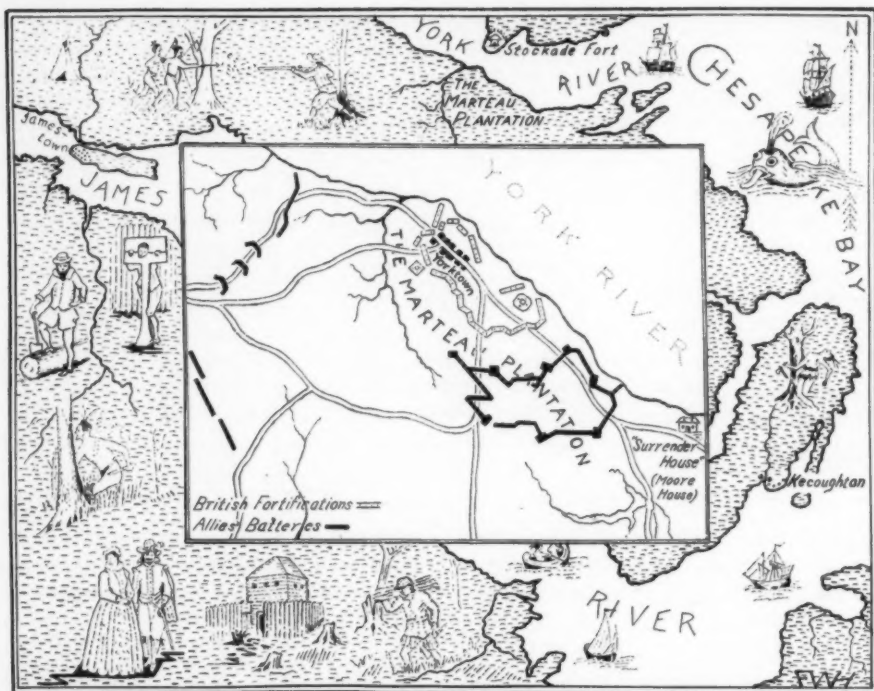
Probably the Captain's plantation "big house" was not far from where the village now stands. He was an important man of the colony, one in a far-spaced line of important men, holding and defending that river frontier. His neighbors (if the word will stand stretching) were such men as Captain John West, Richard Townsend, Captain John Utie, John Chew, and Captain Ralph Wormeley.

In 1637, Nicolas Martiau died, and in the haze of his dozen names drifted off to oblivion. His will gave the upper portion of the York River plantation to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, wife of the distinguished George Reade. The property passed next to their son, Benjamin, who sold from it the site for Yorktown. One day, a big, blue-eyed American general came here and defeated a British general, and never knew that he

ended the Revolutionary War on his French grandsire's plantation.

A century and a half has passed since then, Yorktown, growing more and more historically important. Of late, considerable attempt has been made to read its history backward—to trace colonial beginnings here. Naturally there has been much interest in the fact that George Reade, prominent early Virginian, member of the Council, once owned this site. Indeed, the backward probings have rather stopped at his name. Today, writers tell you that Yorktown stands upon the colonial plantation of George Reade.

Well, to be sure, the look of things on behind him has not been inviting. But the fault has lain in our own eyes. Focusing poorly as to an earlier owner, they gave us first a very shadowy, much over-named creature, quite negligible; then another having only one name, but unable to write it. And there, all the while.



BACKGROUND MAP—WHERE WASHINGTON'S FRENCH GRANDSIRE WAS A COLONIAL "ADVENTURER"  
 INSET—WHERE WASHINGTON ENDED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON HIS FRENCH GRANDSIRE'S PLANTATION

awaiting our clearer vision, stood that prominent first owner of the Yorktown site, Nicolas Martiau.

Now, with all known, historic interest in Yorktown may well reach back of George Reade to that long-neglected man behind him. The man who won those river bluffs from the wilderness, who through long years stood guard over them, and who finally handed them down, not to George Reade but to his wife. Let us say now that Yorktown stands on the colonial plantation of Captain Nicolas Martiau.

There will be no loss in this shifting of patron saints. Of the

two men, Martiau is the greater figure. And what opportunity he opens up for that patriotic energy in antiquarian research already shown by the DeGrasse Chapter of the D. A. R. at Yorktown. May their most creditable discovery and restoration of the tombstone of George Reade incite them to seek some trace of the grave of Martiau—even going so far afield as the old York church and burying ground down river.

The proposed celebration at Yorktown in 1931, suggests a more ambitious scheme—nation wide. Sentiment and utility would both be served by the erection here of a

house of 17th century type in memory of Captain Nicolas Martiau. It could well approximate his colonial home. By the time he was living here, he was a man of family, of office, and of means. His house was doubtless of the same type as its contemporary that has already been restored near Norfolk, the old Adam Thoroughgood home. Such a house at Yorktown would both honor Martiau and afford a picturesque reception and rest house during the celebration, and permanently afterward.

Meanwhile, somebody may get the other end, the European end, of the Marteau story. The record of the man's denization in England would help. Through it we might learn from what part of France or French Belgium he came. Who knows but what George Washington and many of us lesser folk have not only been partly French all this time, but quite of the *noblesse*, and things like that? Perhaps it is time for us to be exchanging some of our elusive "castles in Spain" for more substantial family ones across the Pyrenees.



### *A Curious Coincidence*

It has been remarked as curious, or at least a little singular, that the first battle of the American Revolution should have taken place in Massachusetts (at Lexington, April 19, 1775) and the last in Virginia (at Yorktown, October 19, 1781)—the two states most distinguished for their opposition to the government of England.

It is not possible to state with accuracy the cost of the Revolutionary war, but it has been estimated at about one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars to America.

The cost to England has been estimated at nearly five hundred millions of dollars, besides the loss of her Colonies and about fifty thousand soldiers.

—*Curious Questions.*



# *A Message from the President General*

**F**EBRUARY, the shortest calendar month, has the distinction of being the birth-month of two Americans famous in our country's annals—the immortal Washington and the great Emancipator, Lincoln.

¶ I wish each member could take my favorite drive to the beautiful memorial erected to the martyr President, and look into the face of Abraham Lincoln—that face even in marble so sublime in all its tragic sadness! Its inspiring influence gives strength and purpose to carry on our small part in serving our Nation. And from my window in our own Memorial Continental Hall I look upon the towering shaft of the Washington Monument—its majesty an emblem of the man whose genius aided in establishing our Nation.

¶ And February gave to us also Benjamin Franklin—a man great beyond his time, a man who, today, is an example of thrift and mental attainment.

¶ As President General of our great Society, it is incumbent upon me to carry out the mandates in every instance of our annual Continental Congress, our supreme legislative body. When it speaks in the form of legislation every loyal Daughter, without regard to rank, must answer “aye” to its command. Holding this view, could I do less than attempt to carry on the present policies and to merge them thoughtfully and efficiently with any new enterprise which it will be ours to undertake in keeping with the usual healthy, wholesome growth of our distinguished Society? Hence, I feel it would devolve upon me to take under consideration for the future the same conservative policies and precedents which have been in operation for more than three decades.

¶ What do the Daughters of the American Revolution need? At this moment, a comprehensive understanding of our work by the public at large. In this the press of the United States can aid materially in stimulating this public understanding through illuminating stories regarding the activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

¶ To complete our building program, we require the continuous financial and moral support of our members. As a Society we have established a record of consistency in that we have undertaken a few enterprises at a time and have successfully finished such projects before starting other ambitious programs.



¶ Our members have increased at such a rate (over five thousand *new* members since Congress) that for our comfort and convenience it is imperative that we finish Constitution Hall at once. Every effort is being made to accomplish this by the time this message is in your hands. Years ago we *out-grew* the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall. In our varied work nowadays, the same patriotic service is needed as in the past. As the years slip away the spirit of the D. A. R. becomes more and more an evidence of unity and self-sacrifice.

¶ All officers, board members and committee leaders serve without remuneration of any kind. We need more general recognition of the fact that our contributions to the preservation of the Nation are voluntary, continuous and deeply patriotic. We need to enlist within our ranks all women truly eligible to join us in unselfish service to country. Such enlistments will aid in perpetuating the priceless records of the pioneers of Colonial and Revolutionary times. From time to time new visions for service open to our view. Inspired by such vistas we go from strength to strength to attain the ideals set forth in our Society's motto "For Home and Country, and for God."

¶ We are not diverting our energies from the original purpose as set forth in the announced declaration of principles of the Society. We are taking a firm stand in favor of National Defense which includes the shielding of young people, the endorsement of intelligent perceptions of the many benefits derived from the Constitution, the safeguarding of religious interests, the development of educational features and of the liberty and security obtainable through our present form of economic procedure. It supports an army and a navy worthy in size and importance to protect the life and treasure of the United States of America.

¶ Each member can take advantage of study courses which are provided for every chapter to insert in regular chapter programs without upsetting the general plan of the chapter's routine. In this way, information will be obtained which will help overcome problems now appearing in many communities for solution. An informed constituency will assist the leaders of our Government in performing their duties. They are called upon to adjust many difficult situations with regard to domestic and foreign policies. To know that the patriotic societies of the United States are remaining true to their inheritance of respect for and allegiance to our Republic will hearten them and strengthen their purpose to hold firmly to the principles set forth by the founders and patriots of America.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,  
*President General.*

# Rejected Pension Papers Discovered

MRS. AMOS GALUSHA DRAPER

To those who were fortunate enough to attend the formal opening exercises of the 22nd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, 1913, the occasion will never be forgotten. Long before the hour for convening the auditorium was packed, and the audience on the qui vive. For, although the name of William Jennings Bryan was on the program as the principal speaker, it was rumored that Hon. Woodrow Wilson, inaugurated President the month before, would be present and speak. Would he come if Bryan spoke? Would Bryan speak if the President did? The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, referred all reporters to the White House for information; and the reporters, in the meantime, buttonholed everyone who possibly might have inside information.

Promptly at the appointed hour the bugle sounded, and in a hush of expectancy the procession filed into the hall, Mrs. Scott (looking every inch "the Duchess," the favorite nickname given her by her friends) being escorted by the Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson, and neither the President nor his Secretary of State being in evidence! Then bedlam was let loose, each one having a different reason to propose; but when someone espied Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bryan sitting in the President General's box it was assumed that

all was well, and a semblance of order was attained for the opening exercises.

After prayer, the President General rose and said: "Ladies of the Twenty-second Continental Congress, it is our proud distinction today that this is the first unofficial occasion which the President has honored with his presence since his inauguration. And although no stately procession of dignitaries has heralded his coming, no warmer or more appreciative welcome could greet him"—and, rubbing our eyes, we saw President Wilson standing beside her.

After a short address of greeting, most enthusiastically received, the President retired as unostentatiously as he appeared, and Mrs. Scott introduced the Secretary of State. Stepping forward with a hesitating manner, he began:

"There are two reasons why I ought not to be present. The first is that when the President of the United States delivers an address of welcome, I cannot add to what he has said. In the second place I belong to that department of the Administration in which silence is imperative."

Then, moving forward, and assuming a conversational manner, he added: "Many of you in this large audience are no doubt wondering why I should have been asked to head the State Department, the chief characteristic of which is that

one should not speak. I can assure you that no one wondered more than I, but after considering the matter carefully I have decided that it was to show to the world that, for an American, the impossible is always possible."

This speech came back to me last spring, when I received a clipping from New England, saying, in substance:

A valuable historical find in the form of hundreds of applications for pensions filed more than a century ago by soldiers of the Revolution, was made today by Clerk James S. Allen, of the United States District Court. Mr. Allen found the documents in court vaults under the eaves of the old Federal Building, which is scheduled for demolition this year.

In almost every instance the applications discovered were rejected for one technicality or another with such unanimity that Mr. Allen believed the group he discovered must represent the "rejected" list.

Several of the documents were accompanied by military commissions issued to the applicants, some signed by John Hancock. One bore his signature as President of the Continental Congress under the date of May 19, 1775.

Then and there I made up my mind that Boston would be one of the places visited before I returned from my vacation. For didn't the middle "G" in my name stand for genealogy as well now as it did when one of my little children said it did? And might not these be some of the pension applications of 1818 that were rejected and returned to the applicants through the courts whose officials sent them in the beginning? For every worker in the pension files knows that, although the restrictions of the law of

March 18, 1818, were much greater than any of the succeeding laws, none of the rejected pensions under that law are on file now, except those where the applicants lived to 1832 and sent back their first application to show that the main features had been accepted, but the paper rejected on a technicality, not to be found in the law of June 7, 1832.

Might not these be some of those returned applications which had been considered irretrievably lost?

Might I not also prove that "to an American the impossible is always possible"?

I could hardly wait until the last of August to start forth. But when I motored thirty miles in the early morning to catch the only train that could make connections, changed cars five times, arriving travel worn, late at night, I queried whether I were not a second Don Quixote.

The next morning brought fresh courage, and when armed with notebook and pencil I sallied forth, stopping as a mere form at the hotel desk to inquire how to reach the building to which the records had been moved, I discovered that my troubles were by no means over. Not only did no one know where the records were; they had never heard of them. But the hotel clerk promised that if I would give her an hour she would get all the information I needed. She was as good as her word, and within ten minutes I had been landed at Room 311, Federal Building, the office of the clerk of the U. S. District Court.

Imagine my delight when a small package was handed to me and I beheld—in the first paper I opened—the commission, as lieutenant, of Daniel Gallushee, Gent., the heading of which showed it had been issued before September 5, 1775, the day the representatives from Georgia first appeared in the Continental Congress. There may be another commission like this in existence, but I have never seen one, nor seen anyone who has.

As one can see in the photostat kindly furnished by Mr. James S. Allen, this commission was issued before Georgia joined the other Colonies; and (if the date in pen and ink is correct) was dated *before* the Commission to George Washington—June 17, 1775. It is impossible to think that Hancock actually signed the Commission May 19th, as he did not become President of the Congress until May 24th, when (Peyton Randolph having been hastily summoned home as Lord Dunmore had called a meeting of the Assembly of which he (Randolph) was Speaker) Hancock was unanimously chosen President. But, after that date he may have signed it, dating it back to the time when Galusha was appointed by his father-in-law, Eleazer Lindsay, for in the first skirmish Lindsay is said to have fled, leaving Lieut. Galusha to act as Captain, which he continued to do until the end of that campaign. In the next campaign Galusha was a lieutenant, and when he testified in behalf of a fellow soldier in 1820, he styled himself "Lieut.

Galeucia." In 1853, his widow "Elizabeth Galucia," aged 66 years, obtained a pension for his service as Captain under Captain Ruggles Woodbridge, and made no mention of his serving as a lieutenant. She stated that he was born in Norton, Mass., that they were married on July 26, 1812, at Lynn, by Rev. Mr. Webb, and that he died at Lynn, Dec. 10, 1825; the Town Clerk certified to the marriage, as stated, her name being Eliza Thomas, and the lawyer stated that she was twenty-five and Galusha over seventy years old at the time, and that she was Daniel Galeucia's fourth wife. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Eleazer Lindsay of Danvers, whom he married Dec. 28, 1768, and Mrs. Hannah Newhall, aged 81, testified that she was a daughter of Daniel Galusha, had seen his uniform, and still possessed the ribbon he wore in his cap.

A number of their townsmen testified in the case, and the record of their three children—Lucianna, Madison Bainbridge and Martha Norton—was filed. Her pension claim and also bounty land claim were granted.

Aside from this there were two other interesting commissions, two original pay rolls a number of discharge certificates, and also 39 pension applications, all dated between 1818 and 1820. They can be divided into two general heads—those who were already pensioners under the Act of March 18, 1818, but were required to submit a schedule of property to prove

## I N C O N G R E S S .

The DELEGATES of the United Colonies of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania*, the Counties of *Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex* on Delaware, *Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina*, to *Daniel Gallusha* ~~join~~.

WE reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, DO by these presents constitute and appoint you to be *a Lieutenant in a Company of foot in Colonel Bagg's and Stoddard's Regiment,*

in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of *a Lieutenant,*

by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, as *Lieutenant,*

And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

*Attest Charles Thomson* *Secretary*

By Order of the Congress,

*John Hancock*

THE COMMISSION OF DANIEL GALLUSHA, AS LIEUTENANT IN COL. WOODBRIDGE'S REGIMENT, SIGNED BY JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, AND DATED MAY 19, 1775

that they were really "in indigent circumstances," according to the Act of May 1820; and, second, those who had never received a pension, the reason for rejection being noted on the back when the application was returned.

The next three days were spent at the Archives Department in the State House, where the bulk of the applications had been sent—133. Here every facility was given me for examination of the material, which had been carefully indexed, a separate envelope given each application and the whole alphabetically arranged. I was told that photostats could be obtained of any particular application, if desired, upon payment of the

regular price. The officials with whom I talked hoped that the remaining applications, still in the office of the clerk of the U. S. District Court, might be given to them for safe keeping, as the others had been, subject to call, of course. As I do not know whether this has yet been done, they will be treated as if they were still where I found them.

Since my return to Washington with my cherished notes carefully guarded, I have carefully compared them with the material in the U. S. Bureau of Pensions, and find that of the entire 172 applications, 56 are of those who belong to the first class mentioned above, and as their names and



records are already on file in the Revolutionary War Section, their names will not be given here.

On May 7, 1832, a second pension act was passed, reducing the time in service required for a pension, from "nine continuous months in the Continental service," to six months in Continental State or military forces, not necessarily continuous, and making the requirements for "sea service" less rigid, as well as abolishing the word "indigent." Thirty-six others who had applied under 1818 and been rejected applied again under this law and were admitted. These names will not be given either, as their history in full is in the pension files, and a complete report will be filed in the Archives Department in Boston, as well as in the Pension Office here, and of course in the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Library of Congress.

In 1836 the first Widows' Pension Act was passed, followed by other acts in 1838, 1844, 1848 and 1853, each with more liberal provisions than the one preceding. Eight widows obtained pensions, and one widow a BLWt. on the services of their husbands who had tried and failed; one son of a Revolutionary soldier received the pension due his father, and there are 69 of whom I can find no record worthy of the name. These will be given in a future number of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, but

I wish to take the remaining space to urge the State Registrars of the thirteen original States, and also of the ten others—Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Maine—who were admitted before the close of 1820, to make it their first duty to have their best helpers search the records of the counties organized before 1820 and see what can be found. The rejected pension applications of the Act of March 18, 1818, are the only records that were returned. These records are deteriorating every day. Do this before it is too late. Don't ask the young people to do it. Ask the older women who are compelled to give up active help, but are accustomed to the names of the inhabitants of the section in its early days. Re-read Article II, Section 1, of our Constitution. Remember, that in one city in one State 69 names were found, with complete data about many of them, which are not in the pension files, and this in a city which of all cities is supposed to have had complete records of its Revolutionary soldiers. How many hundred can you discover before the year is out? I will guarantee that those of you who do search will get a thrill that can be obtained in no other way, whether you find any Revolutionary records or not.

*(To be continued)*



## Two Historic Spots in New Jersey

Near the battlefield of Monmouth, New Jersey, and near the spot where the bloodiest struggle of the battle took place, stands the First Presbyterian Church of Freehold, called the Old Tennent Church, one of the most notable landmarks of historic New Jersey.

The church, built in 1751 on the site of a former one, has a venerable and ancient appearance. The shingles show bullet holes made the day of the battle and the interior is also practically the same as at that time.

The battle of Monmouth was fought on June 28, 1778, when for the first time the main British army under Clinton met the main army of the Colonists under Washington, and one of the fiercest battles of the Revolutionary War was fought. It resulted in a victory for the Americans, which has been considered as important as were those of Trenton and Princeton, and to have had as strong a bearing on the final triumph of the cause of independence.

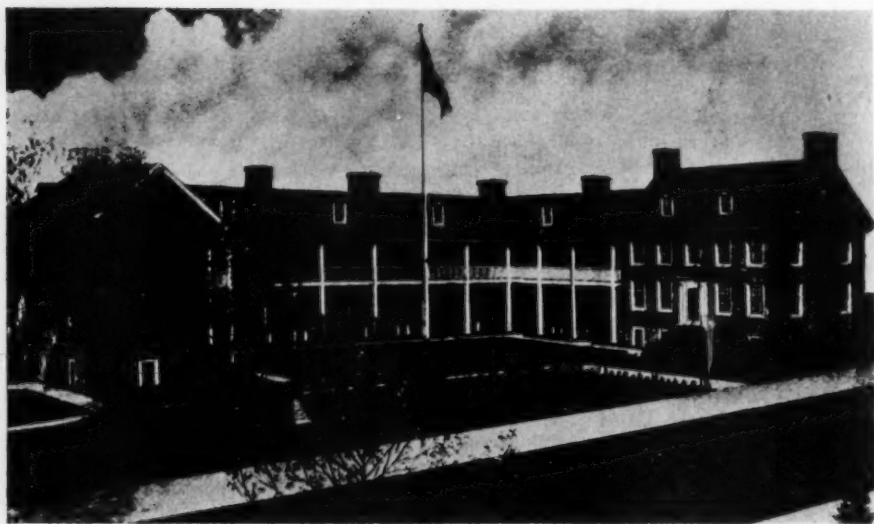
Among the British killed in the battle was Lieutenant Henry Monckton, and he was buried near the western wall of the church. Over one hundred graves in the little cemetery hold the remains of men who fought in the patriot cause, and many heroes of 1812 are buried there, as well as not a few of the Civil War.

Noted preachers of the day occupied the pulpit of the church at different times, but the one most identified with it was he whose name it has so long borne, William Tennent.

Born in 1705, the son of an Irish dissenting minister, he came to this country in 1716, and in 1734 became the pastor of the Freehold congregation, serving it for forty-three years, until his death in 1777. He is buried under the center aisle of the church. "They put him there at dead of night, secretly," an aged man of the place said, "because, if the British had found out, they would have burned his body, they hated him so."



OLD TENNENT CHURCH, ERECTED 1751, TENNENT, N. J.



HISTORIC OLD BARRACKS (1758-9) TRENTON, N. J.

Another building considered to be among those of the greatest historic interest of the State is the one known as "The Old Barracks," in Trenton, located on Willow Street, almost on the bank of the Delaware River, and quite near to the State Capitol. Built in 1758 for the housing of the troops which had been sent to protect the inhabitants of the town and of nearby places during the French and Indian Wars, it was afterward used successively by the British and Hessians, by Tory refugees, by recruits for the Crown, and then by the State militia.

It was built of stone, in the form of three sides of a hollow square. At one time a part of the middle section was demolished to make room for a street which was cut through at this point, but in 1914 this portion of the street was

abandoned, the building was restored to correspond with its original architecture and it stands today one of the best preserved of Colonial fortresses.

It is now under the administration of "The Old Barracks Association." The interior has been restored and supplied with antique furniture and relics by various patriotic societies which use the rooms as meeting places. Among the relics is a portion of the triumphal arch erected by the citizens of Trenton, under which General Washington rode on his way through the town to New York to be inaugurated first President of the United States.

LOUISE ANDERSON,  
*State Chairman of the Committee on  
the Preservation of Historic Spots  
of New Jersey.*

### ERRATA

In the publication of the Family Chart of Theophilus and Elizabeth Swain a typographical error was made in the following sentence: "She stated that her husband (Theophilus Swain) enlisted in 1789, from Hampton, N. H." The sentence should read "He enlisted in 1780—".

# Laura A. Redington Ferguson, Real Daughter

ELIZABETH REED DUNHAM

With only a handful of Real Daughters living and able to give first-hand information of their lives and times, it is gratifying to bring back to memory one who, although passing from our midst some fifteen years ago, left the story of her life and on account of her father's share in the struggle for independence written by herself at the age of 83. At Bethlehem, Pa., September 12, 1913, Mrs. Laura Almira Ferguson wrote:

"I was born in 1830, in an old colonial home built by my Revolutionary father at Lawyersville, Schoharie County, N. Y., and there I passed my childhood and early youth. Day school, singing school, spelling school, Sunday school, with now and then a social party or a sleigh ride afforded me royal enjoyment. The village circulating library supplied me with good books, and one tallow candle (or the luxury of two) illuminated the pages of my evening reading. At the age of fifteen years I was blessed with a good stepfather, whose large collection of standard authors added much to my early love for books.

"A little knowledge of city life was first gained when I left home to attend what was called a 'female seminary,' kept by the Misses Huntington of Syracuse, N. Y., where I had a married sister residing; after which my boarding-school experience began when my name was

enrolled as a pupil in the New York Conference at Charlotteville, N. Y., where in 1852 I received my diploma. Elected preceptress after my graduation, I passed nine years happily in that large co-educational institution.

"Married in 1854 to Dr. John C. Ferguson, one of the professors of the school, and who became later the principal, we were together in charge until the close of the year's work in 1859. Failing health caused us to resign, and in 1860 we moved to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1863 my husband enlisted in the Civil War, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the 7th Ohio Regiment, which he joined at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was later at Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain,

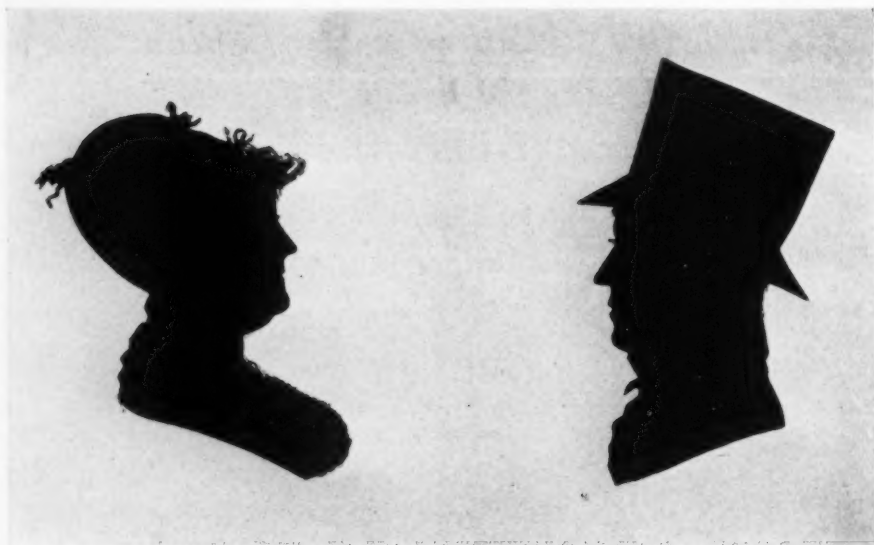
and Resaca; and afterward in a large field hospital of 1,500 beds at Sandy Hook near Harper's Ferry.

"Left a widow in 1869, I followed my husband's latest counsel to join friends and travel. Visits to California, Hawaii, to various countries of Europe, to Egypt and Palestine, occupied me for several years. While living in Cleveland, my interest and work had been with the First Congregational Church, and the Women's Christian Association, now known as the Y. W. C. A., which still has my abiding affection.

"Under the Regency of Mrs. Harris, Western Reserve Chapter, I became a



REAL DAUGHTER, D. A. R., LAURA A. REDINGTON FERGUSON. SHE DIED APRIL 4, 1915



CAPTAIN JOHN REDINGTON AND HIS WIFE, MIRIAM WATKINS  
HIS SECOND WIFE WAS LAURA WALES

D. A. R., and received my golden spoon from the National Society. The Liberty Bell Chapter, at Allentown, Pa., has made me an honorary member.

"Next February I will be 84 years of age. I still feel young, enjoy life, trust God, and await His will concerning me."

Glancing back through the Redington genealogy we find the first of that name in this country was Captain John Redington, born in 1648. He married Saccheus Gould's daughter Mary. Their son Daniel, born in 1687, married Elizabeth Davison and followed in his father's footsteps in protecting the early colonists, as he bore the title of lieutenant. The next two generations show Jacob, 1695, and Daniel, 1728. The fifth generation again produced a Captain John Redington, who married, first, Miriam Watkins. Of this union there were no children. Mrs. Ferguson was the last of nine children born to Captain Redington and his second wife, Laura Watkins Wales. Of her father she wrote:

"My father, John Redington, was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1757. At the early age of nineteen years he enlisted at Tolland, Conn., in the War of the

American Revolution. By subsequent enlistments he remained in service until the end of the struggle for freedom, thus testing his ancestral motto: 'For the king sometimes, for the country always.'"

Other children of Captain John Redington and Laura Watkins Wales Redington were: Miriam Clarissa, born October, 1812; married James F. Blodgett; John, born, 1814; died, 1816; John Wales, born, 1816, married Eunice C. Bellamy; Joseph Alexander, born, 1818, married Chloe Lewis, Cleveland, Ohio; Cornelia Eliza, born, 1820; married Abraham Shutts; Elisha Smith, born, 1823; died, 1825; Thomas Haynes, born, 1825, unmarried; Julia M., born, 1827, married Simon O. Edison (uncle of the famous Thomas Edison).

Dr. John Calhoun Ferguson and his wife Laura Redington left no children. Space does not permit following down to the present all the descendants of Captain John Redington through the other five children who grew to maturity and married. The children of his fourth child, Joseph Alexander, who married Chloe Lewis, are all living.

# An Important D. A. R. Innovation

## THE FIRST DIVISIONAL MEETING

Pinehurst, North Carolina, witnessed the opening on Friday, November 1, 1929, of the Southern Divisional Meeting of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—an innovation planned and sponsored by the present Administration.

The registration of four hundred representative women, their enthusiastic endorsement and participation in the meeting made it the out-standing success earnestly hoped for. The two-day sessions were held in the Hotel Carolina and resulted in a very splendid understanding of D. A. R. activities as carried out by the leaders of state work throughout the Southern Division.

Presided over by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, the sessions, opening with impressive ceremonies along the lines of State Conferences, were unique in that the national vice chairman of each committee in the Division was the spokesman for her activity. If her National Chairman was present, she was introduced to the audience, but primarily the object was to emphasize the importance of all D. A. R. members looking to their Divisional National Vice Chairman in carrying out the work of the organization.

The national Committees comprised: *Constitution Hall*, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick; *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds; *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge; *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. Howard H. McCall; *Americanism*, Mrs. James H. McDonald; *Better Films*, Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russell; *Conservation and Thrift*, Mrs. Justus R. Friedline; *Correct Use of the Flag*, Mrs. Charles Brand; *D. A. R. Student Loan Fund*, Miss Marjorie A. Spaulding; *Ellis Island*, Mrs. Harvey Tyson White; *Genealogical Research*, Mrs. G. B. Puller; *Girl Home Makers*, Mrs. May Montgomery Smith; *Historical and Literary Reciprocity*, Mrs. John W. Chenaault; *Historical Research*, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine; *Legislation in the*

*United States Congress*, Mrs. Fred C. Morgan; *Magazine*, Mrs. James F. Donahue; *Manual for Immigrants*, Miss Myra Hazard; *Memorial Continental Hall Library*, Mrs. Russell William Magna; *National Defense*, Mrs. William Sherman Walker; *National Old Trails*, Mrs. John Trigg Moss; *Patriotic Education*, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick; *Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides*, Mrs. R. Winston Holt; *Preservation of Historic Spots*, Mrs. James E. Caldwell; *Publicity*, Mrs. William Louis Dunne; *Radio*, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue; *Real Daughters*, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell; *Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall*, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer; *Sons and Daughters of the Republic*, Mrs. I. B. McFarland.

And the Southern Divisional Chairmen included: Mrs. Mahlon Brown, Americanism, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Mrs. Walter Sillers, Better Films, Rosedale, Miss.; Mrs. Herbert Black, Conservation and Thrift, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. John Craig, Correct Use of the Flag, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Eugene Davis, D. A. R. Student Loan Fund, Statesville, N. C.; Mrs. Thomas Preston Middleton, Ellis Island, Eminence, Ky.; Mrs. Louis C. Bulkley, Genealogical Research, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. James A. Craig, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Eugene McDade, Girl Home Makers, Mountain City, Tenn.; Mrs. Oscar Kern Mauldin, Historical and Literary Reciprocity, Greenville, S. C.; Mrs. William B. Ardery, Historical Research, Paris, Ky.; Mrs. John G. Leonardy, Legislation in U. S. Congress, Sanford, Fla.; Mrs. Zebulon Judd, Magazine, Auburn, Ala.; Mrs. Herbert M. Franklin, Manual for Immigrants, Tennille, Ga.; Mrs. J. F. Donahoo, Memorial Continental Hall Library, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, National Defense, Salisbury, N. C.; Mrs. H. J. Schoettelkotte, National Old Trails, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. F. H. Calhoun, Patriotic Education, Clemson College, S. C.; Mrs. Frank B. Smith,



Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. A. S. Caldwell, Preservation of Historic Spots, High Point, N. C.; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Publicity, New Bern, N. C.; Mrs. Walter Cole Hudson, Radio, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Miss Antoinette Russell, Real Daughters, Abbeville, S. C.; Mrs. Harry T. Smith, Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall.; Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Ruth McCurry Brown, Sons and Daughters of the Republic, El Dorado, Ark.

Over half of the National Chairmen were in attendance, and nearly all of the National Vice Chairmen, testifying to their extreme interest and whole-hearted support in the earnest desire to expedite D. A. R. activities.

Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker, State Regent of North Carolina, acted as official hostess and her successful arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the members aroused enthusiastic praise.

Following the session of Friday after-

noon, the President General laid a wreath on the tomb of Walter Hines Page, our War-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James. A son of the distinguished statesman represented the Page family, and at the close of the simple service "taps" was sounded by a Boy Scout.

Side trips were made by the President General and members attending the session to the Flora MacDonald and Tamasee Schools, two of the many educational institutions accomplishing splendid work among the descendants of American pioneers in the Southern mountains.

This, the first of these important divisional meetings, closed on Saturday afternoon, November 2nd, with the feeling that much had been accomplished in cementing the ties between the lay member and her state leaders and a clearer conception of the problems facing each official of this patriotic organization.



## ATTENTION!

### *Magazine Chapter Prize Contest Closes March 31st, 1930*

The Prize Contest to secure subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE closes March 31st. Subscriptions to be counted in it must be received before or on that date.

The prizes, listed below, will go to different competing chapters, and are given through the generosity of the six National Vice Chairmen of the Magazine Committee and the National Chairman.

The contest has aroused much enthusiasm and in numerous States the rivalry between chapters to secure these coveted prizes is very keen.

The prizes will be awarded to the Chairmen of the winning chapters at the Thirty-ninth Continental Congress, in Washington, D. C., April, 1930.

There are six groups—pro-rated according to membership, the prize in each group going to the chapter securing the most subscriptions in proportion to its membership.

Renewals will count as new subscriptions.

First Prize.....\$10.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 25 or less.

Second Prize.....\$25.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 25 to 50.

Third Prize.....\$35.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 50 to 100.

Fourth Prize.....\$50.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 100 to 200.

Fifth Prize.....\$60.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 200 to 350.

Sixth Prize.....\$75.00 to the Chapter having a membership of 350 or more.

**The name of the Chapter which is to receive credit must accompany each subscription.**

Subscription blanks may be secured by applying to the Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Subscriptions \$2.00 per year.

Make checks and money orders payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

ELEANOR WHITE DONAHUE,  
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.



# Central Divisional Meeting

N. S. D. A. R.

Voicing its enthusiastic approval of "miniature congresses," the central division composed of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio, made plans at the close of its divisional conference held Jan. 7-8 in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to hold a second conference next November at Des Moines, Iowa. The plan of miniature congresses was conceived by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, to promote a better acquaintance among neighboring states and a better understanding of the activities of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

An assembly composed of representatives of each of the seven states of the division, comfortably filled the ball-room of the Anthony Hotel, Tuesday morning, Jan. 7, when the initial session was opened at 10:30 o'clock with a bugle call followed by the processional. Mrs. Herbert Backus, Vice President General from Ohio and Miss Florence Merritt of Fort Wayne, carrying the American flag and the Ohio state banner, led, followed by ten white-clad pages escorting the national officers, distinguished guests and state regents. The meeting was called to order by the President General and the Rev. Louis N. Rocca, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, gave the invocation. Before the singing of "America," Miss Mary Field, state chairman of the committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, led the audience in a salute to the flag. Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General, made gracious response to a cordial address of welcome given by Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Fort Wayne, State Regent of Indiana.

The President General in her opening address, made a fervent appeal for patriotic training of the children of this country in order to combat communistic influence. She declared that there is a deliberate plan to wreck the patriotic

work that has been done among the children. "If the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is allowed to spread their malignant doctrines among our children and young people, how can our government survive? In the name of youth and country, let us gather all the little ones into patriotic societies and there inspire them to do great deeds for the future," was Mrs. Hobart's parting injunction. She paid a tribute to Mrs. Robert Howe Munger of Sioux City, Vice President General from Iowa, who had died suddenly at her home the night before. The assemblage stood for a moment in silent tribute to Mrs. Munger.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, in a report as chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee, referred to the beauty of the Hall, its perfect acoustic properties and the highly specialized historical and genealogical library. The two addresses of the national officers concluded the morning's program.

The afternoon's program opened with greetings from the national officers. Reports were made by national chairmen and national vice-chairmen. From 4 to 6 o'clock the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of Fort Wayne was hostess at a delightful tea for the visiting Daughters, in the Woman's Club.

An address by Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, of Chicago, Ill., national vice-chairman of the committee on National Defense, was the principal feature on the evening program. A formal reception, with Mrs. Hobart and the national officers receiving, followed.

The reports of national chairmen and vice-chairmen of committees were continued at the Wednesday morning session. Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, of Evanston, Ill., national chairman of the D. A. R.'s newest committee, Radio, explained its plans and announced the D. A. R. broadcasting schedules. She

stated that the radio committee intended to be very conservative in its work. Commander William Lacey, of the Fort Wayne post of the American Legion, was introduced and gave greetings in behalf of the American Legion.

The delegation unanimously applauded when asked by the President General whether it wished to hold a second divisional meeting. She then asked the State Regents to confer upon the next meeting place. Mrs. Crankshaw tendered invitations in behalf of two states, Iowa and Illinois, and the entire delegation made the final decision, unanimously voting for Des Moines. The meeting adjourned with the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

Breakfast and luncheon conferences of chairmen and members of their committees afforded opportunity to discuss problems and present new plans for work. A delightful spirit of informality and comradeship characterized the two day gathering at all times. Mrs. Hobart expressed great satisfaction with the meeting and its attendance and was

optimistic that the meetings which are new and in the nature of an experiment, will prove of such value that they will be made a permanent event.

On the evening preceding the opening of the meeting, the Indiana State Regent, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, entertained at a dinner at the Fort Wayne Woman's Club, in honor of the President General. The other guests were: Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General; Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, Historian General; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Herbert Backus, Ohio; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Michigan; Mrs. James L. Gavin, Indiana; State Regents: Mrs. Eli Dixon, Illinois; Mrs. Wilson Hamilton, Iowa; Mrs. Charles Bathrick, Michigan; Miss Caroline Punderson, Minnesota; Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, Ohio; Mrs. James Trottmann, Wisconsin. The following evening Mrs. Gavin entertained the same group at dinner at the Anthony Hotel.

ESTELLE MARSHALL WALTERS,  
*Indiana State Publicity Chairman.*



## Our Tallest President

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, after reading a newspaper editorial entitled "Our Tallest President," in which the statement appeared: "Washington was six feet, three inches. He was taller than Lincoln . . . Washington was the tallest of all men who have occupied the White House," looked up the subject still further for the sake of historical accuracy. The results of Mr. Fish's investigation are given in his own words:

"Senator Lodge in his *'Life of George Washington,'* Vol. II, page 380, quotes a letter by David Ackerson of Alexandria: 'Washington's exact height was six feet two inches in his boots. . . . At that time he weighed two hundred, and there was no surplus flesh about him.'

In 1859, in a biographical sketch, Lincoln said: "If any personal description is thought desirable I am in height six feet four inches nearly. . . ."

From Paul Leicester Ford's *George Washington*, page 38: "The earliest known description of Washington was written in 1760 by his companion-in-arms and friend, George Mercer, who attempted a 'portraiture' in the following words: 'He may be described as being as straight as an Indian, measuring six feet two inches in his stockings, and weighing 175 pounds when he took his seat in the House of Burgesses in 1759.'"

From the World Almanac, 1929, page 226, Biographies of the Presidents: "He (Washington) was a man of powerful physique, 6 feet, 2 inches in height, with sandy hair, blue eyes, big hands and feet. He weighed 210 pounds when 40 years of age."

From Townsend's Handbook of United States Political History, Boston, 1908, page 361: "Lincoln was the tallest, 6 feet, 4 inches,—Madison was the shortest, 5 feet, 4 inches,—Polk was the leanest,—Cleveland was the stoutest,—Van Buren the tidiest in dress,—Taylor the most careless."

## D. A. R. Member Heads Legion Auxiliary

**T**he American Legion Auxiliary again has as its National President a woman who has had long training in patriotic service both in the Auxiliary and in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is Mrs. Donald Macrae, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a member of the Council Bluffs Chapter, D.

A. R.

Mrs. McCrae's eligibility for the Daughters of the American Revolution comes directly from the service of Daniel Fry Miller, a lieutenant in Washington's army, a great-great-grandfather. Several of her maternal ancestors also fought in the American Revolution.

Mrs. Macrae draws her eligibility for membership in the American Legion Auxiliary through the World War service of her husband, Dr. Donald McCrae, and her son, Donald Macrae, III. She became active in the Auxiliary immediately after the war and was elected the first President of the Iowa Department.

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the first National President of the Auxiliary, and one of her first acts was the appointment of Mrs. Macrae as Chairman of the Auxiliary's newly formed National Child Welfare Committee. In this position Mrs. Macrae played an important part in formulating the national child welfare program which

the Auxiliary carries out for the benefit of the children of the World War dead and disabled.

Mrs. Macrae has also served the Auxiliary as National Vice-President, National Executive Committeewoman, National Membership Chairman, Na-

tional Chairman of the Past Presidents' Parley, National Aloha Chairman, Department and Unit Americanism Chairman, Unit President and National Defense Chairman. Her election to the National Presidency at the National Convention in Louisville Kentucky, last fall came in recognition of her special qualifications for the office.

As the wife of a veteran of both the Spanish-American and the World Wars, and the mother of a World War soldier, Mrs. Macrae knows from personal

experience the necessity of adequate defensive preparations in time of peace and support of an adequate national defense is one of the strongest planks in her program for the Auxiliary this year. She has attended all of the sessions of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense and takes great satisfaction in the fact that the two great patriotic organizations of which she is a member are united in this work. She is Vice-Chairman of the Conference this year, again serving with Mrs. Hobart, who is Conference Chairman.



MRS. DONALD MACRAE, NATIONAL PRESIDENT,  
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

## Delaware Entertains Distinguished D. A. R. Guests

An outstanding event in the history of Delaware Daughters was the reception and luncheon tendered our National officers and invited guests on November 20, 1929. This was held at the home of Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, a member of Caesar Rodney Chapter and a former Vice-President General from Delaware.

The reception was held at 11 o'clock, with our State Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Cooch; our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Vice-President General; Mrs. William A. Becker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Francis De H. Janvier, President of Delaware Chapter of the Colonial

Dames of America; and Mrs. Moody, President of the Daughters of 1812 of Delaware, all in the receiving line. After the reception, luncheon was served.

After a recess, the meeting convened, with our State Regent, Mrs. Cooch, presiding.

Our State Chaplain, Mrs. J. E. Fuller, made the invocation. The Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. Raymond Frederick, State Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag.

Mrs. Cooch welcomed the distinguished guests, introducing first our President General, Mrs. Hobart, who was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Hobart spoke of having visited Ellis Island on the previous day and described the work being done there by our Society, stressing



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

the need of woolen yarns for those interned there. She also stressed the fact that eligibility into our ranks is based on the patriotic services of women of Revolutionary times as well as of the men in the army. Mrs. Hobart spoke of the need of combating anarchistic organizations which are so detrimental to the youth of our country.

Mrs. Brosseau, Chairman of Constitution Hall Building Committee, spoke of the progress of this building and of the generous gifts which have been made to it.

Mrs. Brown, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, brought greetings from that state, and a copy of its "Year Book."

Mrs. Becker spoke of the loyalty of our Society to the United States Government and that its patriotism never can be questioned. She cited the work done by the Daughters during the World War and the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Joseph Caley, State Regent of Pennsylvania, also brought greetings from the Keystone State, voicing the pleasure she had taken in walking with

Mrs. Cooch, of Delaware, at the head of the procession at the recent dedication of Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Janvier brought greetings from the Delaware Chapter of the Colonial Dames, and announced the gift of three valuable historical books from their society to the National D. A. R. Library in Washington, editions of which cannot at present be purchased. One of these is the "Life and Letters of George Read," a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware. Another, a diary by George Bridges Rodney kept during the year 1832, and the third one, a diary kept by Phoebe Thomas, a Quaker.

All joined in singing "Our Delaware." The meeting was adjourned in time for our guests to visit the historic home of our Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, at Cooch's Bridge, where it is claimed the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle in the skirmish there on the eve of the Battle of the Brandywine.

MATTIE J. ELY,  
*State Recording Secretary.*

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Katherine Prentis Munger, wife of Judge Robert H. Munger.

Mrs. Munger, Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R., 1928-1930, died of pneumonia at her home in Sioux Falls, Iowa, on January 6, 1930.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

### Committee of Correspondence and Safety

The Sons of the American Revolution have recently instituted a new department. It is already functioning under the name of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety. The President General, Mr. Howard C. Rowley, has announced the appointment of the personnel of this committee, namely, Mr. Arthur M. McCrillis, chairman of Rhode Island, Mr. Harry F. Brewer, New Jersey, Mr. Loren E. Souers of Ohio. This committee was established following the appointment of a preliminary committee of which Mr. Benjamin N. Johnson was chairman and three members of the new committee were also members. Their report in part submitted to the S. A. R. reads as follows:

#### Report of Preliminary Committee, Sons of the American Revolution

The undersigned committee appointed by you to suggest a plan or program for the activities of our Society in order the more effectually to carry out the resolutions adopted by the National Congress held in Springfield, Ill., in May last, hereby submits this report:

We deem it of the utmost importance that the entire membership of our Society both within the State Societies and through the chapters in the several States shall be fully informed with reference to the need and wisdom of national defense and particularly that they be given accurate knowledge of the various anti-American and ultra radical movements which are now gaining much momentum and becoming day by day a greater peril to the Nation. Such knowledge on the part of our members would surely arouse in them an increasing interest in the fundamental purposes of our Society and through an enlightened patriotic consciousness lead them to support and participate in an active program of constructive service; and such service when established would not only bring to our Society a reputation for diligence and effectiveness in good works which it does not enjoy today, but would be of immeasurable value in attracting the

best of American citizens, who are qualified for membership. With these views and purposes in mind we recommend:

1. That there be appointed a standing committee on national defense, to be designated the Committee of Correspondence and Safety, the function of which shall be to collect, prepare in available form, and disseminate to the State Societies and Chapters important matters affecting our national defense and internal welfare and to secure appropriate and supporting action from our State Societies, our Chapters, and our entire membership when needed. The information to be thus collected, prepared, and furnished to our membership should include anti-American and radical movements, socialistic and communistic propaganda, atheistic movements, subversive teaching in schools and colleges, and the direct agency of communistic leaders in labor movements.

2. That there should be appointed a standing committee whose duty it shall be to bring about more definite and vital programs of activity in our State Societies and Chapters; this committee, acting always in harmony with the National Committee of Correspondence and Safety, should select and prepare material for use in Chapter meetings, thus informing our membership in matters of national and international concern and assisting the Chapters in arousing more interest in their own work and in their meetings.

3. That there should be established the practice of communicating information to and securing action by the Chapters through the State Societies, either through their presidents or a special representative designated for that purpose, in order to create an accustomed channel of systematic communication facilitating effective and speedy action by the State Societies and Chapters when needed; this definite connection and means of communication between the National Society, the State Societies and Chapters, fixed and established in the consciousness of all our members by frequent and repeated use, would give them the feeling of being an active part of a country-wide force.

4. That the State Societies be impressed with the responsibility for passing on to their membership and Chapters all information received from the Committee of Correspondence and Safety as well as all calls for action made by that committee. To that end it would be advisable that each State Society and every Chapter should itself appoint a



Director of this work whose duty it would be to cooperate in every way with the National Committee of Correspondence and Safety.

5. That our Society should undertake to secure the creation of a joint committee composed of representatives of this and other patriotic societies, to promote cooperative support of important projects whether of legislation or other kinds affecting national defense and welfare and to recommend and secure action in such matters by their several societies from time to time.

6. That all State Societies and Chapters be requested to report to the National Committee of Correspondence and Safety from time to time any action taken by them respectively in the carrying out of the foregoing recommendations including especially the proceedings of all meetings at which any address is delivered or a vote passed relating to the promotion or protection of the Nation's welfare in connection with any of the matters above enumerated.

As to the number to compose the National Committee of Correspondence and Safety we recommend that the President General shall, in the first instance, appoint such a committee, carefully selected, of not exceeding three members, the committee so appointed in the first instance to be increased from time to time to not exceeding the ultimate number of seven.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON, *Chairman*,  
HARRY F. BREWER,  
ARTHUR M. MCCRILLIS,  
LOREN E. SOUERS.

The significance of the name Committee of Correspondence and Safety reverts to the Colonial period. The comment offered by the Sons of the American Revolution in describing the historical allusion of this name to the Revolutionary period is as follows:

"There is a similarity in purpose and importance between the Committees of Correspondence and Committees of Safety of Revolutionary days and our present-day committee.

"In 1772 the crisis in the Colonies was rapidly approaching the breaking point, but there was no concerted action. Committees of Correspondence had been suggested but it was not until Samuel Adams in an impassioned speech in town meeting in Boston moved the appointment that action was taken. Virginia and the other Colonies followed. Later Committees of Safety were appointed to resist the attempts to execute the acts of Parliament.

"These committees drew the Colonies together, unified their action, and made possible the later assembling of the Continental Congress. They were always virtually in action. Their power was omnipresent.

"Their purpose, as stated by Samuel Adams in his original motion, might have been adopted as ours, namely: "To state the rights of the Colonists . . . as men and Christians and as subjects; and to communicate and publish the same . . . to the world as the sense of this town, with the infringe-

ments thereof that have been made, or from time to time may be made."

"Our members will find a study of the vital work of these Revolutionary committees interesting and we refer them to a comprehensive history contained in the annual report of the Historian General, Walter Kendall Watkins, of Massachusetts, published in the 1910 'Year Book' of the National Society, S. A. R."

The purpose of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety corresponds in many particulars with the aims of the National Defense Committee of our Society. It is encouraging to welcome the formation of a committee so closely akin to our work in general objectives.

The purpose of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety as outlined by the National Society Sons of the American Revolution reads:

### Our Purpose

"To arouse our membership and the public to a realization of the need and the wisdom of National Defense and of the dangers which beset our country from anti-American and ultra-radical movements, that we may act to preserve the institutions and fundamental ideals of the United States, which is the prime purpose of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

### Our Plan

"To place before our members reliable information:

1. By speakers in every State Society and Chapter.
2. By printed articles and references to authoritative material on the subjects."

The Society sets forth its purpose and plan and then suggests the cooperation needed. Pertinent points of cooperation are enumerated thus:

"To make our plan effective we desire that:

1. Every State Society and Chapter appoint a Director of Correspondence and Safety.
2. Each director of Correspondence and Safety secure men who will speak on national defense and the anti-American and ultra-radical activities. We need trained speakers who will appear before large audiences, and speakers not necessarily so skilled, who will be willing to address small gatherings. From clause 4 (below) it will be seen that it is not intended to limit the speaking to our own meetings. We believe that more can be accomplished toward arousing the American public to present dangers by the spoken word than in any other manner.
3. Each Director of Correspondence and Safety arrange for at least one Chapter meeting each year (more if possible) at which national defense and anti-American and ultra-radical subjects shall be discussed.

4. Each Director of Correspondence and Safety advise other organizations in his locality that he is prepared to furnish speakers when desired. So far as is diplomatically possible directors should urge other organizations to hear our speakers.

5. Each Director of Correspondence and Safety report frequently to the Chairman of this Committee, in accord with clause 6 of the Report of the Preliminary Committee and on any and all other matters which the director may consider of value to our work."

It is explained that there is a specific need for such activity. The urgency of the work is referred to in this manner:

"There exists a group of pacifist organizations working in season and out to render our country defenseless. Against all these we take a firm stand. The Sons of the American Revolution abhor war but we believe that 'it must still be recognized as a dread possibility'. Therefore, we stand for 'efficient armed forces, in accordance with the spirit of the 1920 National Defense Act; we endorse the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens Military Training Camps.' 'We rejoice with all nations in the ratification of the Kellogg Treaty, renouncing war' and we propose to further every honorable move to abolish war; but we believe 'that to leave the United States, with its abundant resources, utterly defenseless,' might increase, not decrease, the danger of invasion."

Regarding the activities of Communists this is the declaration:

"That communist activities constitute a real menace can best be set forth by quotations from leaders of world statesmanship."

In conclusion it announced:

"The task we have assumed is colossal. But the need is greater. No committee can win alone. Sons, one and all, give us your active support in carrying out this new and important undertaking of our Society. Be prompt in appointing directors. Enlist speakers. Arrange for meetings. Let us act promptly lest these enemies break down the institutions our forefathers so nobly founded."

Year after year the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has given attention to matters of National Defense. During the Spanish-American War and the World War our Society served the nation in expression of fidelity

to the principles fostered by the forefathers.

This active interest in National Defense has continued in peace time. Information upon current issues has been in such demand in the last few years that it was necessary in 1925-26 to set up machinery for handling the vast volume of inquiries which reached headquarters. The National Defense Committee began its definite program without a per capita support. It was carried on for over a year by the help of volunteer service. As time passed, the work daily increased in scope and intricate ramification. Students of schools and colleges, journalists and authors, organization leaders, legislative authorities, parents, educators, civil and state officials, army and navy guardians of the nation's defenses have visited the National Defense Committee rooms to view the exhibit of subversive literature and to obtain various lines of information.

It is enlightening to witness the growth of concern and cognition among men and women looking toward personal research, careful investigation and intelligent penetration of the whole subject of "common defense." This is strikingly illustrated by the formation of the committee of Correspondence and Safety in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and by the assembling in Washington of many patriotic organizations.

The fifth meeting of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense heralds an enthusiastic attitude, for forty organizations of patriotic women send representatives to the sessions this year. This steady gain in national consciousness of our country's needs forecasts continued application of common sense to the serious problems of "common defense" now confronting us.

1880

GOLDEN  
ANNIVERSARY  
YEAR

1930

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## STATE CONFERENCES

### INDIANA

The twenty-ninth annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Gary, by invitation of the Pottawatomie Chapter and Miss Keziah Stright, Regent, on October 8, 9, 10, 1929. All sessions, but one, were held in the ballroom of the Gary Hotel. On Monday evening the annual dinner of the Officer's Club was held at which time the State officers were presented with the State pins. After the dinner a fine program of musical readings was given by Mrs. Mae Parker Cass, with Mrs. R. R. Trueblood at the piano. Tuesday morning the State Board was in session from 9 to 12 o'clock. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Frank B. Hodgson entertained at luncheon in her beautiful home. In the afternoon conferences were held for chapter treasurers with the State Treasurer, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, chapter registrars with the State Registrar, Mrs. Charles Mills, and chapter historians with the State Historian, Miss Laura Henderson.

At 4 o'clock Pottawatomie Chapter entertained at tea in the Art Salon of the Memorial Auditorium. Tuesday evening the annual official dinner was held, and at 8:30 the conference was formally opened in the Memorial Auditorium by the State Regent, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw. Four members of the R. O. T. C., Messrs John Johnson, Richard Hansen, Charles Bailey, and Paul Donaldson, acted as buglers. After the bugle call 12 pages, selected from the Children of the American Revolution, escorted the National and State officers and visiting guests to the stage and the conference was called to order by Mrs. Crankshaw. Prayer was offered by Rev. John De Ville. All joined in the Salute to the Flag by Miss Mary Field, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag. Mr. Alvin Jones sang "Your Flag and My Flag," which was followed by the recital

of the American's Creed, led by Mrs. E. D. Skeen, ex-Regent, Pottawatomie Chapter.

Music by the orchestra of the Emerson Public School, Mr. H. S. Warren, conductor. The welcome was given by Miss Keziah Stright, Regent of Pottawatomie Chapter. Greetings by Mrs. John McFadden, Director of Northern District. Greetings by Capt. H. S. Norton, President, Gary Commercial Club. Response by Mrs. James M. Waugh, State Vice-Regent. Greetings by Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon, Treasurer General, and Mrs. James L. Gavin, Vice-President General from Indiana, closed this part of the program. A pageant, "The Spirit of America," written by Miss Grace Alice Benscoter and directed by Mrs. Mildred Harterwirt, was given by 900 children from the public schools of Gary.

The Wednesday morning session was opened promptly with the bugle call and prayer by Rev. James E. Foster, and the singing of the Indiana *Song of Service* by Mrs. James L. Gavin. The guests then made short talks, among which that of Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, Historian General, on the historical work she had planned, and that of Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon, Treasurer General, on the work of the treasurer, were especially instructive. These talks were followed by reports of committees, the roll call by Mrs. Roy A. Mayse, State Recording Secretary, and the reports of the State officers. The conference then adjourned to the Dunes Acre Club for luncheon. This was followed by a tea at the Dunes home of Mrs. Oliver Starr, assisted by Mrs. Snyder. A dinner was given by Mrs. M. A. Doran in honor of Mrs. James B. Crankshaw. The Wednesday night session was featured by reports of the three State Directors, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Zuncker and Mrs. Brooks. The remainder of the evening was devoted to reports by State chairmen.

Thursday morning each of the three Directors gave a breakfast to the Regents of her District as did Mrs. Alfred P. Poorman, State President of the Children of the American Revolution to her officers. At the morning session greetings were given by Dr. William Wirt, Superintendent of the Gary Public Schools. Mrs. Alfred P. Poorman closed the morning session with her report on the C. A. R.

The Memorial Service was led by Mrs. M. A. Doran, State Chaplain; afterward the reports of the Regents were given and also that of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Edgar Blessing, Chairman. The regents who had organized chapters during the past year were then presented, after which the report of the election showed that Mrs. Thomas J. Brooks, Acting Director for the Southern District had been elected to that position. The annual banquet took place at 7 o'clock.

The unavoidable absence of Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart was greatly regretted. Miss Florence Merritt acted as State Regent's page, Miss Nancy Hodson was to have been page to the President General. Twenty-two of the younger members of Pottawotamie Chapter acted as pages during the various sessions. The conference, profuse in its praise of the citizens of Gary and the members of Pottawotamie Chapter, adjourned to meet at Richmond in 1930.

Guests at the conference were: Mrs. James L. Gavin, Vice-President General from Indiana; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubback, Vice-President General from Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General; Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, Historian General; Mrs. James Trottmann, State Regent of Wisconsin; Mrs. Eli Dixon, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Martin Sigmon, State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. W. J. Sweeney, Past State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, National Chairman of Patriotic Education; Mrs. Julian Goodhue, National Chairman of Radio; Mrs. James Donahue, National Chairman of Magazine; Mrs. O. D. Dailey, National Vice-Chairman of Historic Spots; Mrs. Frank

Felter, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Harry G. Leslie, wife of the Governor.

LAURA D. HENDERSON,  
*State Historian.*

#### NEW YORK

The thirty-fourth annual State conference of the New York Daughters of the American Revolution opened in the ballroom of the Hotel Niagara, Niagara Falls, October 2, 1929. At 1:15 as the bugle sounded, the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, and the officers were escorted to their places by pages, preceded by the color-bearers.

Mrs. Parcells formally declared the conference in session and asked the audience to join with our State Chaplain in reading the 24th Psalm and in prayer. The Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. Harry G. Hiltz, State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, which was followed by the assembly reciting the American's Creed. After Miss Helen A. Shepard sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the mayor of Niagara Falls, the Hon. William Laughlin, welcomed the conference; and the Hon. Frank Alonzo Dudley brought greetings from the Niagara Falls Historical Society, to which Mrs. Parcells graciously responded.

Our Honorary President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story; Vice-President Generals, Mrs. Chubback of Illinois, and Mrs. John P. Mosher, of New York, and our own Curator General, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, brought greetings. A letter from the Vice-President General, Mrs. Frederick Menges, N. S., C. A. R., was read. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Miss Florine Broadhead, and Mrs. Charles White Nash—all former State Regents—also greeted the conference, as did Mrs. Frank C. Callan, President, New York State Daughters of 1812; also Mrs. Charles Reeder, President Federation of Women's Clubs. An interesting feature of this session was the presentation to the conference of the Margaret Corbin gavel by Mrs. Nash on behalf of the State Officers Club, D. A. R. The gavel was one of five made from the stump of a cedar tree that had marked the grave of Margaret Corbin, a Revolutionary soldier.



Again Miss Shepard sang after which the conference began the reports of State officers. The credentials committee reported about 400 in attendance. The morning had been devoted to the Regents' council, led by the State Regent, the round tables held by State officers and State chairmen, and the meeting of the State board.

The evening session was opened by sounding assembly call, when the color-bearers and pages escorted the State Regent to her chair. The Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Niagara Falls, pronounced the invocation. Mrs. William H. Jones, Chairman of the Olive Whitman Memorial Scholarship, reported she expected the fund would be sufficient to enable an Indian girl to win a scholarship in home economics at Cornell University in February. She presented Miss Inez Blackchief, winner of New Rochelle Chapter's Indian Girl Scholarship at Cornell, who told the conference how much she appreciated the opportunity to gain an education and of her plan to return to her own people to teach them what she had learned through their generosity. "What the American Family Has Gained from Revolutionary Days," was the subject of an address by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of New York State College of Home Economics of Cornell University. Former United States Senator James W. Wadsworth addressed the conference on a subject of vital interest to every Daughter of the American Revolution, "National Defense."

The following morning Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson offered a motion from the floor that a wireless be sent the Premier of Great Britain, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was approaching our shores aboard the steamship *Berengaria*. This message was sent:

"New York State Daughters American Revolution in conference, recognizing that your mission to America means much to humanity and the peace of the world welcome you to our shores. We are glad the women of the British Empire are represented so well by the presence of your daughter. May God guide you in your conference with the President of the United States of America. May good health and success be yours, and that you may return safely to your country and people is our prayer."

The secretary of the Kenmore Association of Fredericksburg, Va., Mrs. Henry H. Smith, came to the conference to present the plan of the association to own and restore Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington. Another speaker was G. Barrett Rich, of Buffalo, head of the American contingent of Boy Scouts, who told of their trip to the World Jamboree at Birkenhead, England.

On Thursday morning a "get-acquainted" breakfast for Chapter Regents and committee chairmen proved a great success, as did the banquet that evening at the Hotel Clifton, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Another delightful social event was the trip to historic Fort Niagara, which was concluded by a reception at the home of Mrs. Frank A. Dudley, Chairman of the conference.

The conference voted to accept the invitation of Long Island chapters to hold the 1930 conference at Garden City, also that of Schenectady Chapter to make Schenectady the place of meeting in 1931. New York State Daughters also voted complete furnishings for the ladies' rest room as their gift to Constitution Hall, and a gift of one of the eight glass wall cases in the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall. The conference closed with the officers, delegates and members joining hands and singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

AMY E. LANSING,  
State Historian.

## RHODE ISLAND

The annual October State meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 18, 1929, in Edwards Hall of Rhode Island State College, Kingston, with Narragansett Chapter as hostess.

Delegates and members from the 16 chapters in the State practically filled the auditorium, as the Rhode Island Daughters felt particularly favored in having Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, our President General, as their guest of honor. Other distinguished guests included Mrs. William Leonard Manchester, Vice-President General from Rhode Island; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General and Chairman,

Constitution Hall Finance Committee; Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd., Ex-Vice-President General.

The State Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, presided at both the morning and afternoon sessions. The morning session opened at 10:30 o'clock with the procession of color-bearers and state pages escorting the National and State officers and guests. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Samuel P. Tabor, led the devotional exercises, which were followed by the reciting of the American's Creed.

Mrs. LeRoy W. Palmer, Regent of the hostess chapter, welcomed the guests and members present, to which the State Regent responded. Following the reports of State officers, the guests of honor were introduced by Mrs. Moulton. In responding, the President General gave a most interesting and vivid word-picture of Constitution Hall; Mrs. Magna gave a detailed account of the financing and building of Constitution Hall and of the new library which it will embody. Miss Nettleton extended greetings from Connecticut, concluding her remarks with a recipe for a good D. A. R. Miss Dorothy Wilmot spoke on the purpose and possibilities of the Girl Home-Makers Committee, of which she is the Connecticut State Chairman.

The principal item under new business was Rhode Island's gift in honor of the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of the bronze lantern at the right of the entrance to Constitution Hall. Rhode Island was most happy to join with Connecticut in lighting the entrance to Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Hobart.

Following the singing of "America," recess was declared for luncheon, which was served at 1 o'clock in East Hall, the college dining hall.

The afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock with prayer offered by the State Chaplain, followed by the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. George A. Sward, State Chairman on Correct Use of Flag, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the assemblage. Greetings were extended by the State Vice-Regent,

Mrs. C. Grant Savage, after which Mrs. Sward sang the State song, "My Rhode Island," and Mrs. William Leonard Manchester, Vice-President General from Rhode Island, brought greetings.

The principal address of the day was made by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, who clearly defined the D. A. R. policies and reminded us of our patriotic duty to support the Constitution of the United States.

A group of songs was delightfully rendered by Mrs. George A. Sward.

President Howard Edwards, of Rhode Island State College, in his address touched on the National Education Bill and gave praise to the Daughters for their work along national defense lines.

Only an informal reception followed the afternoon session as the President General, Mrs. Magna, and Miss Nettleton were obliged to leave before the meeting was concluded.

The meeting was most interesting and showed progress and cooperation throughout the State in the work for the National Society. It also marked Mrs. Hobart's first visit to Rhode Island as our President General.

Mrs. Thomas F. Keeher, Jr., acted as the President General's personal page; the State Regent was attended by her pages, Miss Susan W. Handy and Mrs. Albert L. Latham.

MARY F. CASWELL,  
*State Historian.*

## VERMONT

The thirtieth annual Vermont State conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the First Congregational Church, at Brandon, October 14 and 15, 1929, Lake Dunmore Chapter acting as hostess.

At 2 p. m. the State Regent, National and State officers and honorary officers, escorted by pages carrying National and State flags, marched to their appointed places. The State Regent, Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, called the assembly to order and declared the conference in session. The State Chaplain, Mrs. J. H. Loveland, gave the invocation; Mrs. Charles Savery, Regent of the Lake Dunmore Chapter, welcomed the guests, and Miss Shirley

Farr, State Vice-Regent, responded. Mrs. Margaret Flower Hague, accompanied by Miss Ruth Spencer, gave a vocal selection from "Samson and Delilah," after which greetings were given from our National Society by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, our President General. Greetings were also voiced by Mrs. Katherine White Kittredge, our Vice-President General.

Greetings were given by the following: Mrs. L. W. Hunter, former Treasurer General; Mrs. J. G. Christopher, former New Hampshire State Regent; Mrs. Roy Stearns of Portland, Oregon, who also presented an Oregon State history to the State Regent; Mrs. Guy B. Horton, Governor of the Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Miss Beulah Sanford, Director of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General, and Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee, spoke of the coming dedication of Constitution Hall and gave the actual figures of money raised: \$975,898.

On motion made and seconded, it was the pleasure of the conference to take two bronze lamps in the main lounge of Constitution Hall, costing \$180 each, in honor of the President General and the Librarian General.

Mrs. Hobart, in her address, stressed the protection of the child life of the Nation and gave some striking illustrations of the spread of radicalism throughout the country and the need of earnest endeavors to combat this evil.

Mrs. Kittredge expressed her appreciation of the platform chair given in her honor in Constitution Hall.

Monday evening a reception was given at the home of Miss Shirley Farr to our honor guests, to all Daughters, all Colonial Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Daughters of 1812, and members of the Mayflower Society.

Tuesday morning, Mrs. Loveland, State Chaplain, led a memorial service for the Daughters who died this year.

Reports of State officers were given during the forenoon, led by the State Regent's report, in which Mrs. Norton stated that the membership in Vermont is now 2,201. The State Treasurer

reported an expenditure of over \$5,000 during the year. The State Historian gave a report of the historical research done during the past year and the placing of markers. The State Librarian spoke of the need of books for the library and asked for contributions of money.

The reports of the State chairmen were all of great interest and showed progress along various lines. The report of the Chairman of the Student Loan Fund held especial interest, as this fund has grown so rapidly; the first loan of \$400 has been made to a young Vermont woman studying at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Contributions to this fund were urged. The chairman of Patriotic Education recommended that the chapters study this year the history of our State flag.

In the afternoon three-minute reports from Chapter Regents were given. There was more delightful music and the final report of the Credentials Committee.

Greetings were extended from the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Mrs. E. B. Huling, President, who also announced greetings from the newly organized Daughters of the American Colonists. Greetings were also brought from the Highgate Colony, of the National Society of New England Women of Vermont, by Mrs. E. M. Rixford.

Greetings from the New Hampshire State conference, which was in session, were received by wire.

Mrs. H. M. Farnham spoke most kindly of the generosity and enthusiasm shown by the Vermont Daughters in their contributions to Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. W. F. Root, member of the Finance Committee, referred to the great success of the budget plan. Miss Shirley Farr asked for the indorsement by the State of the work of the children's aid, to which organization many of the chapters are already contributing. Mrs. Katherine White Kittredge was elected Honorary State Regent. The final report of the Credentials Committee showed the registration of 276 members.

Hearty thanks were extended to the Lake Dunmore Chapter and their hosts for their gracious hospitality and to the Congregational Church for opening its doors as a meeting place; to Mrs. Hague

for the unusual pleasure her fine voice gave the conference, and to Miss Shirley Farr in providing her beautiful home whereby the Daughters might meet our distinguished guests.

ALICE A. HINMAN,  
*State Historian.*

## WEST VIRGINIA

The Twenty-fourth State conference of the West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution convened at Wheeling, October 15, and adjourned October 17, 1929. A comparison between this conference and the thirteenth State conference held in this same city in January, 1919, is worthy of note. Then we were credited with 1,008 members and 18 chapters; today West Virginia boasts of 2,214 members and 32 chapters. Where we had 8 State chairmen, we now have 25 and plenty of work for them all. We were just starting our scholarships, or student loan fund, now we are rated fourth in student loan fund, and second in student loan extension, pro rata. The new Wheeling Chapter, of 1919, is now the largest in the State, having over 200 members.

The first event of the 1929 conference was the State Officers' dinner on Tuesday evening, given at Studio Inn. Only two officers were absent, and several past officers were in attendance. Later, the State officers received us informally.

The business of the meeting began on Wednesday morning in the Y. W. C. A. Auditorium. The Regent, Mrs. William H. Vaught, called the conference to order, opening with "America"; then devotions, followed by the Salute to the Flag, both led by the State Chaplain, Mrs. D. E. French. The Creed was recited by the conference, led by Mrs. Paul O. Reymann, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. George Shettler sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. E. A. Graham, the Wheeling Regent, welcomed the delegates and Mrs. Gory Hogg gave the response. Mrs. Waiteman H. Conaway, Vice-President General, introduced the honor guests. The report of the Credentials Committee and the roll call followed.

The conference program was presented by Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Past Vice-

President General and Honorary State Regent. The State Regent spoke of the two new chapters, Borderland and Princess Aracoma; also of another soon to be organized; and expressed herself as pleased with the general activities of all the chapters and the interest shown all over the State.

The State Treasurer read her excellent audited account, and reported a balance in the treasury. The State Historian stated that West Virginia's "D. A. R. History" was published in April, 1929, that all but 30 volumes of the 300 are sold, and at present writing the publisher's bill has been paid. The State Librarian reported books received and placed in the Library in Memorial Continental Hall, and some specials placed in the West Virginia room there. The State Chaplain spoke of the 21 deaths during the year. The State Chairman of Constitution Hall reported 86 auditorium chairs, and 1 platform chair as given by West Virginia.

On Wednesday afternoon, the service of remembrance was in charge of our Chaplain and Mrs. Charles Bates.

The principal speaker booked for the afternoon was Mrs. Waiteman Harrison Conaway, our Vice-President General. Her subject was "Genealogical Research." She is well known as a genealogical expert, and has encouraged this line of work in West Virginia, and much has been accomplished in certain chapters.

The State chairmen of National Committee work reported on Wednesday evening; and Thursday morning the Regents told of the year's achievements of their chapters. One notable event of the conference was that there were reports from every State officer, every Chapter Regent, every State chairman, except for but one or two. On Wednesday afternoon, the Nominating Committee brought in its findings, which was followed on Thursday morning by the report of the tellers, and election of the following officers for the coming year:

Regent, Mrs. William H. Vaught; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Paul O. Reymann; Chaplain, Mrs. D. E. French; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. D. Brady; Treasurer, Mrs. R. C. Montelius; Corresponding

Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin; Registrar, Mrs. Monroe Rathbone; Historian, Mrs. George C. Baker; Librarian, Mrs. Augustine Todd.

On Wednesday noon the hostess chapter took us to a luncheon in the private dining room of the Y. W. C. A., thus giving us our period of rest and refreshment without leaving the building. At the close of the session, automobiles were waiting to take us on a pilgrimage, first to Oglebay Hall, a city college and museum situated in an immense park, for a dainty tea. Then on to Monument Place where Lafayette and Henry Clay and other notables had been frequent visitors in bygone days.

Next they took us to Wheeling Park where beautiful vesper services were held at the National Old Trails monument, "Madonna of the Trail," and from there back to our hotels to rest and dress for the evening banquet. This was held at historic Fort Henry, of Revolutionary fame, which is now a beautiful clubhouse. On this occasion we were fortunate to have with us, as honor guests, not only Mrs. Robert J. Reed but also Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, our new Historian General, Mrs. George DeBolt, West Virginia's past Historian General; and our present Vice-President General, Mrs. Waiteman H. Conaway. Mrs. Reed presided with her usual wit and grace, and the others responded to toasts. Mrs. Gillentine outlined her plans for the coming year's work in history and historical research.

The closing luncheon was on Thursday, at the Belmont Hills Country Club, on the Ohio border line, the Ohio members of the Wheeling Chapter acting as hostesses.

One thing that contributed to the fun and good humor of the conference on the last afternoon, was the distribution to each member of articles of merchandise from the advertising agencies of the stores, varying from sample bottles of exquisite perfume to tinware and electric irons.

JULIETTE BOYER BAKER,  
*State Historian.*

## WISCONSIN

The thirty-third annual State conference of the Wisconsin Daughters met in Milwaukee, October 3-5, 1929. The Hotel Pfister was made headquarters, and the sessions were held in the Fern Room. Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, Milwaukee, was the hostess, and the State Regent, Mrs. James F. Trottman presided at all the sessions.

Distinguished guests included Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General; Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, Historian General; Mrs. Thos. H. Spence, National ex-Vice-President General from Wisconsin; Mrs. Chas. Herrick, National Chairman of Patriotic Education; Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, National Chairman of Radio; Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, National Vice-Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Frank Matteson, National Vice-Chairman of National Old Trails; Mrs. W. H. Webb, National Vice Chairman of Girl Homemakers. Visiting State Regents: Mrs. Martin Sigmon, Arkansas, Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, Illinois, Mrs. Jas. Crankshaw, Indiana; and two past State Regents of Wisconsin, Mrs. Mattie C. Van Ostrand and Mrs. Ralph Hess. The presence of so many guests and the informal part they took in all the conference programs added much that will long be remembered.

Mrs. Ralph E. Newton, Regent of the Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, extended a cordial welcome to the conference, and Mrs. P. R. Minahan graciously responded.

The conference program was a splendid review of achievement of the past year. Much credit is due our State Regent, Mrs. James F. Trottman, who has labored unceasingly for numerous projects both State and National.

All State chairmen and all Chapter Regents present read their interesting reports. Among those who brought messages to the conference were Dr. Howard Agnus Johnston, Rev. Gustav Stearns, Rev. Arthur Beale, Mayor Hoan, Hon. Jas. H. Stover, S. A. R., and Mrs. P. J. Weirick, C. A. R.

There were two outstanding resolutions among those presented by the Resolutions Committee. One was a declaration on national defense, repeating the stand



our organization has always maintained on national defense and urging naval parity. The second was creating a D. A. R. forest in Douglas County. The State Conservation Commission is setting aside one-half section of land for us with an agreement to start planting within two years. Other resolutions were regarding preservation of historic spots, *Old Ironsides*, "Star Spangled Banner," State legislation, and teachers' oath of allegiance.

Keen regret, shared by all, came with the announcement that our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, could not be with us because of critical illness in her family. A resolution expressing our disappointment was sent to Mrs. Hobart.

The beautiful, impressive memorial service was rendered Friday afternoon. This year Wisconsin mourns the loss of 58 members.

Outstanding among the social affairs was the reception Thursday evening. All Daughters were entertained at the home of the State Regent.

The State banquet was held Friday night in the Hotel Pfister. Mrs. Trott-

man, who presided as toastmaster, introduced the speakers. We were especially fortunate in having three National officers with us. Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon Treasurer General, gave us a clear outline of the work of her office. Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, Historian General, in a very happy manner, urged that women write history in the future. She asked our support and offered suggestions in which assistance could be given to her department.

Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, National Chairman of Radio, spoke of her recent appointment in a newly created department and in a clever address pointed out values to be given and values to be received.

Luncheons held Friday and Saturday noons made a pleasant social hour to become acquainted with members from other chapters and discuss mutual problems.

An invitation from Fond du Lac Chapter to hold the 1930 conference in that city was unanimously accepted.

CORA S. ATWOOD,  
*State Recording Secretary.*



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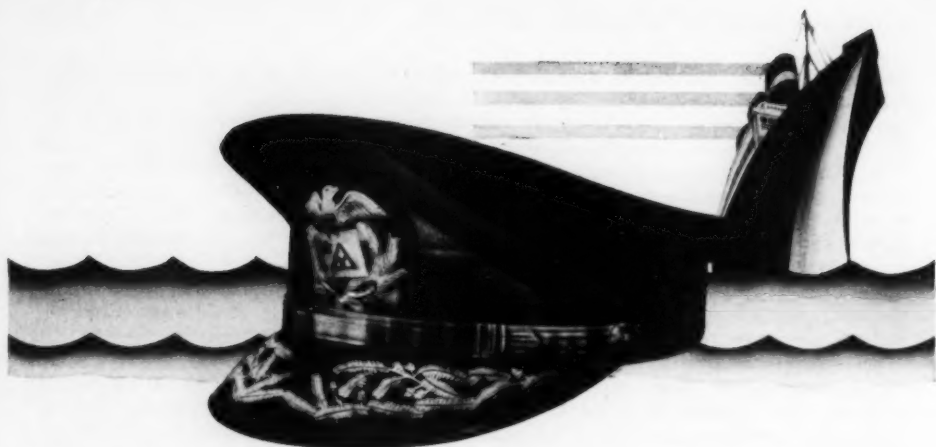
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# WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**Philip Perry Chapter** (Titusville, Fla.). A marker erected by the Chapter on the old Spanish and Indian war trail, near Titusville, was unveiled June 28, 1928. The program opened with America, sung by the audience. The Salute to the Flag, which was held aloft by members of the American Legion, was given by the Chapter. The commander of the Legion, Mr. Gene Gunter, gave the invocation. The Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Ira Nobles, extended greetings and gave a brief historical sketch of the trail.

The presentation of the marker to the State Regent, Mrs. B. E. Brown, was made by Mrs. Norris T. Froscher, chairman of the Committee of Preservation of Historical Spots. Mrs. Brown accepted the marker for the Society and charged the Chapter with its care in a few well-chosen words. It was unveiled by Mary Highfill and Mary Norris Froscher, little daughters of members of the Chapter. The marker is of coquina, the beautiful native rock quarried from the hills in this section, with a bronze tablet imbedded bearing the inscription:

HERNANDEZ TRAIL  
1837-1928  
ERECTED BY  
PHILIP PERRY  
CHAPTER

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TITUSVILLE, FLORIDA

It bears the emblem of the National Society.

An inspiring patriotic address was made by Dr. B. K. Porter, of the Titusville Presbyterian Church. The "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the audience, and the benediction by Rev. T. A. Conway, closed the beautiful program.

The Chapter was honored by having with it three of the State officers: Mrs. B. E. Brown, State Regent, Mrs. John Leonardi, Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Allen Haile, Second Vice-Regent.

It was through the deep sands of this trail that the United States troops passed back and forth from St. Augustine to Fort Pierce, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Dallas at Miami, and other forts along the east coast of Florida during the Seminole War. The trail is plainly marked and named on the government maps of the survey of 1844, and was named for General Joseph Hernandez who, under the command of General Thomas Sidney Jessup, captured the famous Indian chief Osceola. The early pio-



FOUR GENERATIONS OF D. A. R.

Mrs. Sarah Emeline (Church) Dewey, born Nov. 28, 1842; Minerva Church (Dewey) Tinkham, born May 19, 1865; Maude Luella (Tinkham) Pike, born Jan. 24, 1885; and Carolyn Tinkham Pike, born July 18, 1910—all of Middlebury, Vermont, and members of the Old Newbury Chapter and Captain Jedediah Hyde. These four members have lived in one house for the past fifteen years.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CHAPTER, D. A. R., VALPARAISO, INDIANA, MARKING THE GRAVE OF JOSEPH JONES, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, AT CORNELL CEMETERY, PORTER CO., INDIANA

neers coming to this vicinity made their homes along it.

The marker is placed on a site presented by Judge S. J. Overstreet and his wife, a Chapter charter member.

MRS. JAMES FINLAY MITCHELL,  
*Historian.*

**William Henry Harrison Chapter** (Valparaiso, Ind.). The accomplishments of this Chapter have for the year 1928-9 been very creditable. The meeting of obligations, the growth of membership and the unusual things done, means faithfulness in members and officers alike. The year opens on Constitution Day and closes on Flag Day, when the children of the American Revolution are guests of the Chapter—they furnishing the program under the able leadership of Mrs. George Chester. A Washington service was held in February in the Presbyterian Church.

On March 4, 1929, a delightful banquet and program was given in honor of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of the Regent, Mrs. Frank B. Chester, and her husband, the one gentleman present.

On June 23, 1929, they had a Patriot's Day and a pilgrimage to honor the two Revolutionary soldiers buried in Porter County, and to place bronze markers on their graves, inviting every patriotic group in the surrounding country to participate, and eighteen organizations responded. A memorial service was held at 10:30 a. m. Rev. C. W. Wharton gave a fine patriotic sermon. Greetings were offered by the Regent, Mrs. Chester, and a poem, "The Flag," was read by the author, Margaret Ball Dickson.

In the afternoon the pilgrimage started from the church, and several hundred people assembled, first, at Gossert's Mills, where Henry Battan is buried; and later at Cornell Cemetery, 25 miles away, at the grave of Joseph Jones. Twenty-five of the descendants of Henry Battan attended the ceremonies. The marker was unveiled by Charles Howard Hageman, his great, great-grandson, nine years old, his great-granddaughter, Hannah Hageman Busse. Martin A. Gregory gave appropriate sketches of his life. Mrs. John McFadden, our Northern

Director, outlined the object and aims of the D. A. R.

At the grave of Joseph Jones several hundred people gathered from nearby towns. Mrs. Chester, Regent, presented a sketch and tribute to this little-known but loyal hero—a number of his relatives were present. The marker was unveiled by Laura Betty Gregory and Jack Chester, members of the Children of the American Revolution. At both places the bugle calls, the earnest prayers of Reverends Briggs, Pengilly, Steward, and Wharton, the laying of wreaths by the several organizations, the formal ceremony of the aged men of the Grand Army of the Republic, the reverent singing of "America" by the assembly, the firing squad, and the solemn "Taps"—were most impressive.

LO EMMA STRONG CHESTER,  
*Regent.*

**Anne Arundel Chapter** (Millersville, Md.). On the old post road from Baltimore to Annapolis, now officially named, through the recommendation of the Anne Arundel Chapter, "The General's Highway," there stands an ancient building, "The Rising Sun Inn," acquired as a Chapter house from Richard Thomas Williams by gift in 1916. It was built

approximately in 1753, though the enormous box hedges on the grounds, asserted by an expert to be at least 200 years old, would seem to testify to its having been a place of habitation at a much earlier period. It originally made one of the four colonial inns along the old route. It was here, according to reliable authority, that General Washington stopped on his way to Annapolis, in 1783, when he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The house is hip roofed, with wide brick chimneys, and with an inset closet, the hinges of which are in the form of the letter "H"; the foundations of the building are in perfect condition, as are the hewn timbers, and most of the original woodwork is preserved intact. At one period of its history the inn was a tavern, and the small tap room still remains. There is every reason to suppose that the house was built by the Puritans, who, in 1658, sought refuge in Maryland from religious persecution in Virginia, and is one of the few of these left standing.

The inn was at one time owned by Richard Caton, son-in-law of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the Signer, and passed through various ownerships, finally coming to Mr. Williams. The Chapter has restored the old house,



THE RISING SUN INN CHAPTER HOUSE OF ANNE ARUNDEL CHAPTER, MILLERSVILLE, MARYLAND





A MEMBER OF COLONEL TIMOTHY PICKERING  
CHAPTER, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

keeping to the colonial character, and making it a delightful and interesting stopping place for tourists. It is still an "Inn" as of yore. Many antiques in the way of furniture, colonial relics, etc., have been presented to the inn, making the interior most attractive. The box hedges and flower garden are carefully tended, and herein grows a scion of the famous York and Lancaster rose; also a grandchild seedling of the Washington elm at Cambridge. At one corner of the inn, facing the road, is a bronze tablet in honor of Mr. Williams, the donor, which was unveiled in May, 1928.

The Anne Arundel Chapter holds its monthly meetings here from May until October, and many other gatherings of a social and patriotic character.

HENRIETTA M. C. MAYNARD,  
*Historian.*

**Colonel Timothy Pickering Chapter**  
(Salem, Mass.). Our first annual meeting and luncheon was indeed a happy

ending of our first year, also closing our charter membership with 51 members. With the exception of seven transfers all are new Daughters. Our report showed every obligation fulfilled for the past year; answering all National and State calls; and paying our full quota for the Massachusetts D. A. R. Forest, and this we did through a committee selling fruit cake during the holiday season. The Chapter's achievements of note have been the work on "Manuals," being the fifth in Massachusetts in largest number distributed, having placed 3,318 in our immediate vicinity; presenting a program of high standard on "National Defense," which many guests attended; and also an evening in memory of Caroline Scott Harrison. We sent to Ellis Island two large boxes and a sum of money contribution. At an open meeting, our State chairman of Ellis Island, Mrs. Henry R. Grant, gave a most interesting address. A military whist party, given by the Ways and Means Committee, proved a success socially and added to our treasury.

Our annual meeting and luncheon were most entertaining. One of the members, dressed in colonial costume, read the love letters of Miss Natalie Smith, which were written while she was attending the peace party at Pittsfield, in 1783.

GERTRUDE B. CARTER,  
*Regent.*

**Betsey Hager Chapter** (Grand Island, Nebr.) celebrated its third anniversary on April 20, 1929. The Chapter was named for a Revolutionary heroine who served her country well, though in a humble way. An orphan girl, "bound out" to a farmer, she developed skill not only in household arts but also in the use of tools and machinery. Later she became a blacksmith's helper and assisted in preparing firearms for Lexington and Concord. She was among the first to nurse the wounded soldiers and became well known for her medical skill. She married one of the Minute Men, the family settling in the wilderness of northern Pennsylvania, where her descendants live to this day.



JEAN BENNISON, DAUGHTER OF MRS. E. W. BENNISON, AS SHE APPEARED IN "HARLEQUIN DANCE"

When Betsey Hager Chapter, D. A. R., was entertained at home of Mrs. H. C. Faidley, April 25, 1929, Grand Island, Nebraska

Mrs. W. J. Read served as first Regent until 1928, when she was succeeded by Mrs. C. J. Moore. Besides fulfilling State and National obligations, the Chapter has contributed to Kenmore, re-vegetation of flood-stricken area and Ellis Island work. It helped in the purchase of Stolley State Park and has made yearly contributions to Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and Christmas cheer fund. In the public library are placed the sets of books from the State D. A. R. traveling library, also the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

An outstanding annual event is the guest day party, held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Faidley, to which are invited those eligible for membership. The program this year consisted of musical numbers by flute, violin, and piano, readings and dances, the latter by children. "Grandmother's Minuet" was danced by Vilma Alden and Annabelle Boyden. Vilma Alden is a direct descendant of

John and Priscilla Alden. Annabelle Boyden, member of the C. A. R., traces direct descent from Captain Joseph Boyden, of the Revolution; also from Ruth Ward, who warned the Colonists in time to prevent the landing of the British at New Compton, R. I.; also from Thomas Mayhew, colonial governor. Jean Bennison, one of the little dancers on this occasion, daughter of Mrs. E. W. Bennison, traces her descent through Ashley Johnson, Revolutionary soldier, to Lord Ashley Johnson, to whom King George gave a grant of land in Virginia upon which the Virginia Natural Bridge is located. This land is still owned by Lord Ashley's descendants.

PATTY MATTHEWS WIENCKE,  
*Historian.*

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington D. C.) has had a most harmonious year, working with a spirit of love and pride for home and country, which character-



#### GRANDMOTHER'S MINUET

Danced by Vilma Alden, descendant of John and Priscilla Alden; Annabelle Boyden, descendant of Capt. Joseph Boyden, revolutionary soldier; also of Gov. Thos. Mayhew who settled in Martha's Vineyard in 1642; also of Ruth Wood (for whom Ruth Boyden is named), who helped to prevent the landing of the British at Compton, R. I. Presented at Guest Party of Betsey Hager Chapter at home of Mrs. H. C. Faidley, April 25, 1929, Grand Island, Nebr.



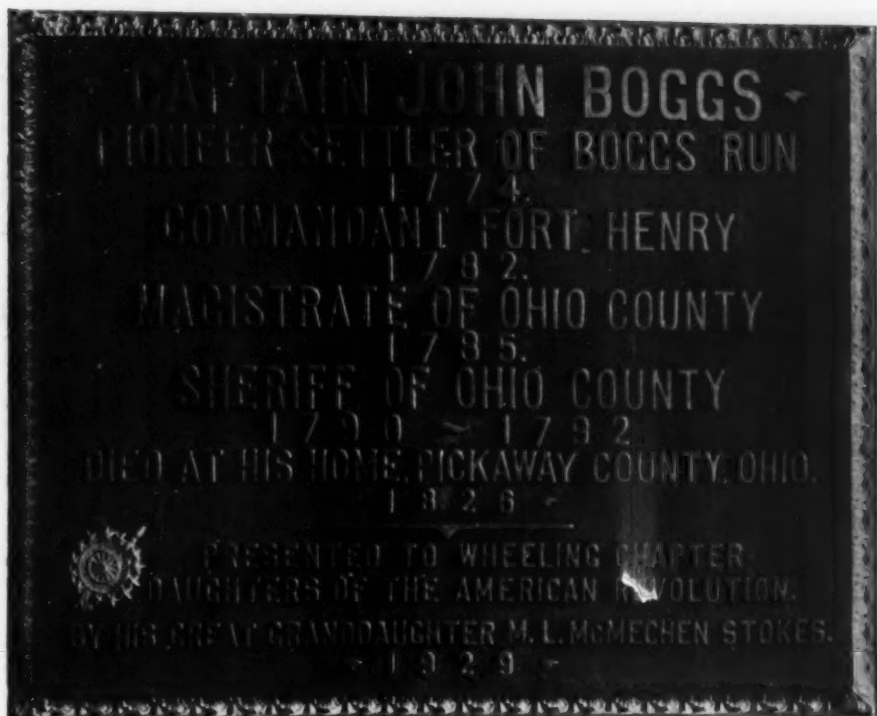
D. A. R. MARKER PLACED BY MRS. NORDYKE IN MEMORY OF HER MOTHER, WHO WAS THE FOUNDER AND ORGANIZING REGENT OF HANNAH JAMESON CHAPTER

izes all true Daughters of the American Revolution.

Enthusiasm has marked the work of our Chapter under the régime of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson.

We presented her with an ex-Regent's pin.

Our President General's letter is always read for our pleasure and profit. We still contribute to Caroline Scott Memorial, Ellis Island, Friendship and Chapter



HANDSOME TABLET PRESENTED TO WHEELING CHAPTER

House, Kenmore, State libraries, chair for Constitution Hall, educating our mountain girl at Blue Ridge, Marysville College, and adding subscribers to our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, which is growing in interest monthly.

At our last meeting May 25, 1929, one of our members, Mrs. George Warfield of Alexandria, planted in her beautiful garden an American elm tree in honor of Sarah Franklin Chapter.

It may be a long way back to 1776, but let us honor the past so it will not be said of us, as Artemas Ward once remarked: "People who exploit their ancestors so much are like potatoes, the best part is buried underground."

Thanking our members for their loyalty, we can say like Tiny Tim, "God bless every one."

(Mrs. Robert) JULIA B. HARRISON,

*Historian.*

**General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter** (Braintree, Mass.) was organized December 28, 1928, under Mrs. Harry J. Beck, of South Braintree, Organizing Regent.

The Chapter is named for the late General Sylvanus Thayer, of Braintree, known since 1817 as the "Father of West Point." One of the features of the organization of the Chapter is the fact that the entire work was done in the record time of 58 days.

Two gifts have been presented to us: A portrait of General Thayer, given by Mrs. Alden A. Thorndike, of Boston; and a gavel, made of a piece of the oak timber taken from the birthplace of General Thayer, presented by a direct descendant, Mrs. Clifford Taylor, of South Braintree.

The Chapter has purchased an auditorium chair in Constitution Hall, and has subscribed towards the platform chairs for Mrs. James Charles Peabody,



MEMBERS OF LAKEWOOD CHAPTER, D. A. R., LAKEWOOD, OHIO

Shown in the playlet, written by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Geissinger

Honorary State Regent, and Mrs.  
Stephen P. Hurd, State Regent.

SHIRLEY BECK WHEELER,  
*Historian.*

**Hannah Jameson Chapter** (Parsons, Kans.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on November 2, 1929, at the home of Mrs. Fred Mullins. The Chapter was greatly pleased and surprised by having Mrs. Lura Ballard Nordyke, whose home is in Tenaflly, N. J., present. Mrs. Nordyke came in honor of her mother, Mrs. Ella Woodward Ballard, the founder and Organizing Regent of Hannah Jameson Chapter, named for Mrs. Ballard's ancestor, Hannah Jameson.

It was learned at a dinner given for Mesdames Nordyke, Rench, and Gaffey, by Mrs. Boardman, that Mrs. Nordyke had placed a D. A. R. marker on the Ballard monument in Oakwood Cemetery in the name of the Hannah Jameson Chapter. The marker was accepted in the name of the Chapter by Mrs. Board-

man, Regent. The picture of the monument will be suitably framed and placed in the public library with other D. A. R. mementoes.

MRS. E. W. BOARDMAN,  
*Regent.*

**Wheeling Chapter** (Wheeling, W. Va.) unveiled a tablet on the Boggs Run Public School building on Memorial Day, 1929. The tablet was placed in memory of Captain John Boggs, pioneer settler of that vicinity. It was presented to Wheeling Chapter by Mrs. Mary L. McMechen Stokes, of Baltimore, a great-granddaughter of Captain Boggs.

Mrs. Stokes unveiled the tablet and it was accepted for the Chapter by the Regent, Mrs. A. E. Graham. J. D. Marple, President of the Union District Board of Education, accepted it for the school, and William Tappe, President of the Boggs Run Improvement Association, accepted it for the community. Mrs. John B. Garden, Chairman of the Com-





MEMBERS OF THE SONS OF THE REPUBLIC CLUB SINGING THEIR HOLIDAY CAROLS AROUND THEIR CHRISTMAS TREE AT GUILFORD SCHOOL, CINCINNATI. MRS. GEORGE BAILY, CHAPTER REGENT, DISTRIBUTED GIFTS TO THE BOYS, WHO HAD BEEN TRAINED BY MRS. O. E. DREUTZER, CHAIRMAN OF THE CLUB

mittee for Marking Historic Spots, made a short address, reviewing the achievements of Captain Boggs and his descendants in assisting in the development of the region from a primeval forest to a community teeming with industry and wealth.

Piercing the wild unsettled country at Boggs Run, which flows into the Ohio River a few miles below Wheeling, he took up a tomahawk claim on several parcels of land in 1774, and later obtained a patent from the Governor of Virginia. Captain Boggs was commandant at Fort Henry in 1782, when the second attack was made on it by the Indians; was magistrate of Ohio County, Va., in 1785; and was sheriff of Ohio County from 1790-92. He was born in 1739 and died in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1826 at the age of 87 years. He had gone to Pickaway County, Ohio,

a few years before his death, and his will is on record there.

GERTRUDE SHAW,  
*Historian.*

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) was organized in 1894 by Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of Gen. John C. Fremont. In National Convention we have been called the Chapter with the unpronounceable name, but to us it is beautiful, the "Poppy," typifying our wonderful golden State of California. Our membership almost reaches the 400 mark and we are affectionately known as the "Mother Chapter" throughout the State.

Of our many and varied interests Americanization is nearest our hearts. Gifts of clothing sent to Angel Island this year far exceeded any previous and were

accompanied by the usual donations of cash.

At Christmas we took gifts to adult patriotic education headquarters where foreign women have first to be taught our language. Their ages range from 17 to 58 years, most of them with babes in arms and none of whom would taste of the Christmas spirit were it not for Eschscholtzia. Included in our tree planting this year were 26 living Christmas trees. I think it is with pardonable pride that I say we have done wonderful things, along patriotic lines particularly, not omitting the distribution of 10,000 manuals in selected districts.

Our foremost social event this year was a card party and fashion revue that dated from Puritan times to the present. It was in playlet form written by our own Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, ex-Vice-President General. By request, this is to be repeated at the State Convention in San Francisco.

At our annual luncheon, February 5th, at the Elks Club, we had 400 guests, with Mrs. Stookey, Mrs. Hoover, State Regent, and Mrs. Wilson, State Vice-Regent as honor guests.

Music was rendered by Mrs. Gail Mills Dimmitt, vocalist, and Mrs. Walter Wassels, violinist. Mrs. Dimmitt is known at the Continental Congress as the "California Nightingale."

The fruitfulness of our Chapter may largely be attributed to our incomparable Regent, Mrs. A. Halden Jones, who is not only exceptional for her generalship but has proven a lovable associate, a cultured, brilliant woman, and always faithful and untiring in the noble, good work.

MRS. EDWARD T. SHERER,  
*Historian.*

The Moses Cleaveland Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio) held their luncheon and meeting on December 3, 1929, at the College Club. As this was the Ellis Island

meeting, the playlet, written by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Geissinger, of Columbus, Ohio, was presented by a group of players from the Lakewood Chapter.

Following the playlet Miss Winifred Rader and Miss Henrietta Squire played "The American Fantasy" by Victor Herbert.

A group of folk dances, presented by girls from the Schauffler Training School, was next on the program.

Mr. Raymond G. Clapp, principal of the school, spoke on "Americans, Old and New."

The honor guests were the Regents of the other ancestral, patriotic societies and our national magazine chairman, Mrs. James F. Donahue.

#### The Ellis Island program follows:

Patriotic march, Miss Winifred Rader.

Playlet, presented by the Lakewood Chapter, D. A. R., written by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Geissinger, Columbus, Ohio; directed by Matilda Harriman Humphrey.

Cast of Characters:

A Countess—Genevieve Drake Corry  
An Aristocratic Russian—Florence Nicholas Peterson

A Scotch Woman—Estelle Johnson Dyer

An Italian—Alice Kurtz Nicholas

A Rumanian—Zoe Clark Loomis

A Hungarian—Helen Winship Downes

A Czech—Edna Sampson Carpenter

A Syrian—Helen Crane Sherwood

An English Girl—Lou Emily Bower

Miss Contessa—Helen Marcy Hyre

Mrs. Hobart—Maud Stuckey Schmid

"The American Fantasy," Victor Herbert—Miss Winifred Rader and Miss Henrietta Squire.

Group of dances, presented through the courtesy of the Schauffler School.

Czech Tanzui—Vera Vozicky and Pauline Kalal.  
Italian Tarantella—Marie Abruzzini, Antoinette Linsalata.

Bulgarian Ruchenitsa—Yourdanka Borikova, Anna Kraitcheva.

Accompanist—Mary Louise Maxwell.

"Americans, Old and New"—Mr. Raymond G. Clapp, Principal of the Schauffler Training School.

GRACE S. HINIG,  
*Chairman, Program Committee*

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ELLA LORAIN DORSEY

**Polk. The Diary of a President, 1845-1849.** Covering the Mexican War, the acquisition of Oregon and the conquest of California and the Southwest. Edited by A. Nevins. Longmans, Green & Co. London, New York and Toronto (\$5.00).

Like the Diary of John Quincy Adams this is an abridgment; the four volumes of the first publication, edited and annotated by Quaife from original MSS., are condensed into one and a summary rather than a narrative is given of the four years' term of James K. Polk.

He was born in North Carolina of good Scotch-Irish stock, but grew up in Tennessee where, when he finished a classical education at the University of North Carolina, he studied law with Judge Felix Grundy.

A Jackson Democrat, born and bred, he was the antithesis of his hero in all except love of country and courage. His portrait by Sully gives the eyes of a dreamer; but a fighting nose and a long, obstinate chin furnish the clue to the will that sustained him through the storm and stress of his administration.

He was fourteen years in Congress, had been Governor and was the successful leader of the Democracy in Tennessee—silent, self-contained, patient and plodding, without gaiety or charm, and yet, as the first dark horse in our political history, brought forward by the Democrats in the Convention of 1844, he carried the election over the brilliant and magnetic Clay.

Every now and then we have a President who, being unspectacular in method and reticent in expression, does an amazing amount of service to the country

by settling vexed questions in a thorough-going way.

Bancroft, the historian, who was his Secretary of the Navy, says of Polk, "he was one of the very foremost of our public men and one of the very best and most honest and most successful Presidents the country ever had."

The four measures chosen as urgent needs by the new President, and in the order of importance, as he saw them, were the reduction of the tariff, an independent Treasury, the Oregon boundary and the acquisition of California.

To carry these through required courage and energy, constancy and adroitness.

His attitude in the Mexican War is still attacked by a few partisan historians, and the truth about the Oregon boundary was long obscured; but he pitted his brain and inexperience successfully against the subtleties of the old world diplomats and the splendid minds that opposed him among his own countrymen, and brought us through with a symmetrical boundary line North and South, adding 500,000 square miles to our territory (second only to the Louisiana Purchase) and leaving on record in his message of Dec. 2, 1845, a priceless statement of the American attitude: "The U. S. cannot in silence permit any European interference on the North American coast, and should any such interference be attempted will be ready to resist it at all hazards."

This was repeating officially what he had so emphasized when Mr. Buchanan, his Secretary of State, had insisted that, unless we pledged ourselves not to annex California, we would have war with Eng-

land and probably with France, as well as Mexico. Polk's answer was:

"Before I would make the pledge proposed I would meet the war which England, or France, or all the Powers of Christendom might wage, and I would stand and fight until the last man among us fell in the conflict."

Colorful and wonderful events swept across the continent, and the quiet, forceful, industrious executive literally worked himself to death to consolidate, coordinate and cooperate.

There were the splendid epics of Doniphan, Kearney and Fremont; the wild episode of the Mormon migration from Nauvoo; the foreign war with its new problems; the clashing of military rivalries and civil and military authorities. And the milder happenings of the selection of the site of the Smithsonian; the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument; the President's personal request that the private soldiers and non-commissioned men in Mexico should have preference for commissions over all applicants; the Marine Band concert in the White House grounds in May (1846); the President's advocacy of the purchase of Cuba, and so on to his permanent withdrawal from public life, and the long sleep that came so soon to one who found his highest reward in work well done.

**Daniel Webster.** By Allan L. Benson. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York, 1929 (\$5.00.)

The author has tried successfully to present a complete picture of this great man. He has taken the ten biographers who deal most intimately with the various phases of his life, two absolutely inimical, one injuriously flippant, and the others writing from divergent angles, and of their work he has made a composite which shows us a very splendid figure of one of those patriots whose love of country and upholding of the Constitution kept our nation intact, united and safe from foreign interference.

For it is as an exponent of the Constitution, an interpreter of its significance, and the need of maintaining its intent, that

Webster looms above the men of his period sounding the golden, sonorous warning of the danger that lurks in its disregard: "Trying to put a sense of nationality into men, who too often thought in terms of states. The United States was a nation, not a group of nations."

His history is typically American—a strong pioneer father, an intelligent idealistic mother (Abigail Eastman); poverty, love of family, and readiness of sacrifice to give the two boys a chance; the splendid brain of the younger and his grand achievements.

In Congress, to which he was elected in the November following the Rockingham address, he attracted immediate attention by his Resolutions asking if the Administration when it declared War on England, did or did not have information (documentary proof) that France had withdrawn her inhibitions against American Commerce.

It brought from Chief Justice Marshall the prophecy that "Webster would become one of the first statesmen in America, perhaps the very first." His five great triumphs left him unique, peerless. These were the Dartmouth College case (1818); the Plymouth oration (1820); the Bunker Hill address (1825), at which Revolutionary soldiers and Lafayette were present; the eulogy on Jefferson and Adams (1826), and the reply to Haynes (1830).

The last named contained this basic truth: "no state has a right to decide for itself which law enacted by Congress, if any, is unconstitutional and to disobey such as it does not approve."

To turn the leaves of his speeches is to open a casket of gems; pick up which you will and the living light leaps from its heart: "Under our Constitution there is never any justification for violating the Constitution to redress grievances. The Constitution itself provides an orderly way of doing this."

His discussion on the Force Bill (1832-33) with Calhoun whom he considered the greatest man in the Senate; his views on National conscription; his speech at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument; his career

as Secretary of State: his bitter grief for his children, the two sons killed in the Mexican and Civil Wars; the little girl who slipped away in childhood; the young daughter whose career as wife and mother was over so soon; the long journey with its passionate pleas, its burning zeal, for national unity which won support and friendship North and South, and then—the rolling up of the scroll and the passing of the pilgrim.

His religion was a living force, and he said towards his end "Fame is nothing, riches are nothing, but a conscience void of offence before God and man is an inheritance for eternity."

**Map of the History of New York State.**  
Size 23x38 inches, printed in full colors.  
Price \$2.00. R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West 45th Street, New York.

This is the latest addition to the fascinating series of picture maps in the old style of cartography now being issued by the Bowker Company. It is an attractive, colorful and instructive map of the history of New York State done by Paul M. Paine of the Syracuse Public Library and Alexander C. Flick. Painsstaking attention has been given to facts and details, with charming quaintness of design. It will appeal to everyone interested in following the trail of history in the Empire State.

**The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge.**  
New York, Cosmopolitan Book Company,  
1929 (\$3.00).

This is one of the most satisfactory autobiographies presented to the American public. It is a work of such sincerity, with a background of such high ideals simply told, nobly lived, that a clear-cut cameo is the image that best expresses its effect and values.

It is in seven chapters. Beginning with Calvin Coolidge's birth, the scenes of his childhood are dwelt upon affectionately and his home life and his neighbors are appreciatively drawn.

The sensitive spirited face of his mother and the rugged strength and strong personality of his father, as shown in their pictures, together with the

loving details of family unity, and the charm of the great hills to which the little community lifted up its eyes give pith and point to his statement that "it was a fine atmosphere in which to raise a boy."

His pursuit of an education is edifying and revealing. At the age of thirteen he had practically elected citizenship and the study of the Constitution as his objective. Of the last he says "no other document devised by the hand of man ever brought so much progress and happiness to humanity."

His sense of humor is keen, his faith crystalline, and his conviction of the necessity for and dignity of work would be well worth broadcasting internationally, and his tribute to Professor Gorman of Amherst makes one thankful that such men are called to professorships and can find among their alumni such students as this one whom history will rank as one of our great Presidents.

The tenderness hidden in its sheath of New England reticence breaks through exquisitely in his tributes to his mother and his wife; and his gratitude to his step-mother stamps his as a rare soul.

"The right thing to do never requires subterfuges; it is always simple and direct," is one of his rules as an Executive; and his faculty for sound judgment is embodied in the long famous phrase given out at the time of the policemen's strike in Boston: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody at any time any where."

His summing up of the United States Senate is a valuable assurance to the people, his conclusions having been reached as its presiding officer. One sentence declares "if the Senate is anything it is a great deliberative body, and if it is to remain a safeguard of liberty it must remain a deliberative body."

His succession to the Presidency was dramatic, but the dignity and solemnity of his being sworn in gained from the simple accessories of a cottage in the Green Mountains and the great oath being administered by his father.



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
  2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
  3. All queries must be short and to the point.
  4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
  5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

## ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

**EVITTS, SETH HILL.**—Caroline County, Maryland. Codicil dated 8 January 1811 Recorded Will Book "C" page 184. Mentions wife Rebecca. Sons Woodward & Jonathan. Daughter Ann Barwick. Brother Abraham Evitts. Execs: wife Rebecca & brother Abraham Evitts. Wits: Dennis Kelly, Hannah Kelly & Levin Swiggett.

**SKINNER, WILLIAM.**—Calvert County, Maryland. Will dated 15 April 1738. Recorded Will Book 21 fol. 892. Annapolis, Maryland. Mentions daughter Martha Skinner (until she is married) Sons James, Leonard, John, Joseph and William and "all my children."

**HEIGHE, WILLIAM.**—Calvert County, Maryland. Will dated 23 November 1756, Prob 12 September 1757. Recorded Will Book #30, fol 404, Annapolis, Maryland. Mentions wife Betty. Sons James & Thomas Holdsworth Heighe. Daughters Anne wife of George Garrett; Betty wife of Joseph Wilkinson and Barbara Heighe. Trustees George Garrett & Joseph Wilkinson. Wits: Joseph Wilson, Edw. Wilson Ellis Slater.

**SKINNER, JOHN.**—Calvert County, Maryland. Will dated 16 February 1764, Recorded Will Book 32 fol 45. Mentions nephew John Skinner, son of my brother William, nephew William

Skinner, son of my brother James. Three daughters (no names) daughters of my brother Joseph. Susanna Skinner,

widow of my dec'd brother Leonard. Nephews Leonard, Nathaniel & William, sons of my dec'd brother Leonard. My daughters Elizabeth Contee and Anne Rogers. William & John sons of my brother William. Samuel, Gabriel & Arthur sons of my brother James. Joseph son of my brother Joseph. John Skinner, Jr (son or nephew, will does not state) Execs.: Son-in-law Theodore Contee & my daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law Benj. Rogers & my daughter Anne.

**MCCAULEY, MATHEW.**—Orange County, North Carolina. Will dated 7 February 1811 prob November 1821. Recorded Will Book "D" pps 610-612. Mentions wife Martha. Sons John, Charles, William, George & Matthew. Daughters Jenny (Jane), Martha (Patsy), Elizabeth, Elender. Execs George Johnston & John McCauley.

**HALL, SARAH.**—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 1 October 1786 prob. October Term 1789. Recorded Will Book "A" page 193. Mentions grandson James T. Rhodes. Granddaughters Mary Hall, & Martha Williams. Daughters Martha Williams and Patience Williams. Son Drewry (Drury) Hall. Execs: friends Joseph T. Rhodes and John Umphrey. Wits: Christian Williams, Susannah Smith, John Humphrey and J. T. Rhodes.

**DIGGS, ROBERT.**—Edgecomb County, North Carolina. Will dated 17 November 1786 prob. November Court 1789

Recorded Will Book #3 page 119. Mentions wife Elizabeth. Children Sarah, Frances, Sterling, Elizabeth and Caty. Exec. wife Elizabeth.

HART, HENRY.—Edgecomb County, North Carolina. Will dated 4 October 1780 prob. February Court 1785. Mentions wife Priscilla. Sons Joseph & Richard. Daughters Zada, Anne, Clary and Mary.

THOMAS, MICAHAH. — Parish of St. Marys, Edgecomb County, North Carolina. Will dated 4 December 1769, prob. February Term 1770. Mentions wife Mourning. Daughter Bathsheba and son Micajah. Execs: Elisha Battle and Nathan Body.

HERRING, BENJAMIN. — Division of Lands, January 1815. Duplin County, North Carolina. Recorded Deed Book #5, page 376. (Henry Grady, surveyor) To Thomas Grady, Thomas Parrish, Luke Herring, William Creech, Benjamin Herring, Daniel Herring and Edward Creech.

HERRING, STEPHEN B.—"Of Sampson" Will of Sale 21 December 1814. Recorded Will Book #5 page 253. Wife Eleanor, dec'd. Children Bright M., Mary N., Catherine Robert N., Sarah Ann and Eliza. Wits: D. Middleton and Robert Middleton.

HERRING, JAMES, SR.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Dated 17 April 1789. Recorded Deed Book "E" page 362. Mentions daughter Ann. Sons Bryan, James Jr., and Lewis Williams Herring. Wit: Owen O'Daniel.

WELLS, JOHN.—Onslow County, North Carolina. Will dated 30 July 1764. Mentions wife Rebecca. Sons John and James under 21 years of age. Daughter Catherine.

WHITFIELD, LEWIS. — Lenoir & Carter Counties, North Carolina. Will dated 6 March 1848. Mentions daughters Rachel Wright, Janet Mosely; son-in-law Snoad B. Carraway & Harriet his wife & their children William W. & Mary Jane Carraway; daughter Julia Beck; grandson George William Whitfeild & his chil; grandsons Lewis Whitfeild, Jr., Allen Whitfeild Jr., William B. Whitfeild, Nathan B. & James B. Whitfeild, sons of Allen Whitfeild if they should die

leaving no heirs their portions shall be divided between Tabitha Wooten & Mary Jane Whitfeild, daughters of Allen Whitfeild. Granddaughter Sarah Mason Lee Williams, daughter of Harriet Carraway, & her heirs; grandson Hazard Whitfeild, son of Lewis S. Whitfeild, Dec'd, & brothers Cicero, Lewis & Franklin Whitfeild. Miss Luticia Craft (no relationship mentioned) Allen W. Wooten & Snoad B. Carraway appointed guardians for grandchildren. Exec: Snoad B. Carraway. Wits: S. Scott, Levi Mewborn, Curtis Phillips & John P. Mewborn.

PEARSALL, JAMES.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 26 September 1812, probated January Term 1813. Mentions wife Ann (his 3rd wife) Sons Edward, James, Jeremiah, Joseph Dickson, Hugh & William. Daughters Mary McGowan & son-in-law James McGowan & Elizabeth Pearsall. Youngest children Ann Jeremiah, Lucy Jones, Joseph Dickson, Hugh, Feraby & William Dickson. Execs: sons Edward & James, James Hall & Thomas Molton.

BIZZELL, WILLIAM.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 6 August 1800 prob October Term 1800. Mentions wife Hanner. Sons Isaac, Hardy, Arthur. Daughters Nancy Bizzell, Rachel Woodward, Mary Worrell, Sarah Cherry, Elizabeth Goodman, Pattie Worrell. Granddaughter Nancy Rogers, not of age. Execs: Hardy & Isaac Bizzell.

BARFIELD, RICHARD.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 1 May 1754 Mentions sons Henry, Jesse, Solomon. Daughters Elizabeth, Ann Grady, Catherine Toler. Granddaughter Elizabeth Toler. Execs: sons Solomon & Jesse.

GILLESPIE, ARCHIBALD. — Onslow County, North Carolina. Will dated 14 November 1776. Mentions wife Lydia. Children Catherine, David, James and Brothwick Gillespie. Execs; wife Lydia and brother Brothwick.

POLLOCK, JOHN. — Onslow County, North Carolina. Will dated 2 September 1770 Mentions wife Sarah. Son William under 21 years of age. Daughters Mary and Elizabeth. Sons John and Jesse.

BRYAN, ELIZABETH.—Division of her estate, recorded Johnston County, North Carolina, "Inventories and Settlements

of Estates, 1781-1795, page 70. The representatives were William Bryan, Hardy, John and Blake Bryan, legal representatives of Lewis and Arthur Bryan, sons of the said intestate, and Elizabeth, wife of William Blackman, Susannah, wife of John Bush and the representatives of Ester, the late wife of Jonathan Smith, daughter of said Elizabeth Bryan. 3 August 1792.

HINTON, JOHN.—Wake County, North Carolina. Will dated 9 January 1784, prob June Court 1784, recorded Will Book #2 page 16. Mentions wife Griscol Sons John, James, Kimbro and David. Daughters Sarah, wife of Needham Bryan; Mary, wife of Joel Lane; Olive wife of John James; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas James, Sr. Execs sons John & James.

HINTON, JOHN.—Wake County, North Carolina. Will dated 25 August 1818, prob November Term 1818. Mentions sons William and John. Daughters Elizabeth Hinton and Grizzell Seawell. Granddaughter Pherabe Seawell. Execs: sons William and John and son-in-law Henry Seawell.

WHITFIELD, CONSTANTINE. — Craven County, North Carolina. Will dated 28 Oct. 1797, prob June Court 1798. Mentions Daughters Elizabeth Herring and Barbara Tooley. Execs: son James & George Lane.

BRYAN, JOHN COUNCIL. — Craven County, North Carolina. Will dated 11 February 1806, prob June Term 1807. Mentions wife Mary. Sons Hardy and Thomas. Daughters Ann Maria, Betsey, Ann Rebecca, Mary, Sally and Alice Bryan. Granddaughters Betsey and Maria Tisdale. Exec. wife Mary.

### ANSWERS

1307. HARRISON.—In regard to the family of Josiah Harrison, from the Land Office of Montgomery Co., Maryland. Liber "D" folio 426, Deed. "Josiah Harrison and wife Elizabeth to John Purdom, Planter, land called "Harris Choice" 100 acres, Montgomery Co., Md. Dated 29 Sept. 1790. Would like to exchange data.—*Mrs. E. P. McCord, Box #332, Logan, Iowa.*

13341. WALL.—William Walls Shoopman b 1792 in Va. went to Tenn at the age of 17 yrs. His bros & sis were David, Nicholas, Jackson, George, Thomas, Nancy, Sally, Kitty, Elizabeth, Mary, Caroline & Susan. Wm. Walls Shoopman fought in War of 1812. son of Jacob Shoopman & his wife — Walls. A letter from Nashville, Tenn dated 24 July 1929 states that David, Ed, Jacob, James, Jesse, Joel, John, Jonathan Jona. James, Richard, Thomas & William Wall appear on the records as having rendered military services. Would like to corres.—*Mrs. L. D. Chamberlin, 2807 E. Admiral Place, Tulsa, Okla.*

13349. LE VALLEY.—Peter Le Valley b prob in the Channel Islands died in Warwick, R. I. 1757. He married Sarah. It is almost certain that he landed at Marblehead, Mass. abt 1700. In Nov 1727 he exchanged his real estate there with Rev. George Pigott for the latter's land in Warwick, Rhode Island & removed there at once. Was admitted as Freeman of Warwick 4 Mch 1727-8. His chil were Peter, who died at sea; John, Michel, Mary who mar — King; Margaret mar 30 Oct 1726 Christopher Dubois; Sarah mar Peleg Cook. Son Michel mar 26 Aug 1757 Almy Baily (?) & had chil: Peter, Benjamin, Caleb b abt 1770; Mary mar 27 Feb 1783 Nathan, son of Caleb Hathaway. For her 2nd husband it is thought she mar Israel Johnson of Coventry, R. I.; Almy, unmar; Sarah mar John, son of Thomas Wood. Peter son of Michel mar 11 July 1782 Katherine, dau of Peter Parker of Coventry, R. I. Benjamin son of Michel mar 18 Mch 1787 Mary Green of Warwick, R. I. Caleb, son of Michel mar Alice, dau of Capt. Arthur Fenner of Cranston, R. I. Further infor may be obtained from History of Warwick, R. I. pub. by Angell, Burlingame & Co.—*Clara F. Minnich, 4619 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.*

13363a. RAMSEY.—John Ramsey lived abt 1750 in Huntingdaon County & is thought to have had bros Wm. & Robert. John mar Jane — & died at Burnt Cabins in Fulton County, in 1812. Their children were John, Robert, Benjamin James, Rebecca, Mary, Margaret,

Catharine, Susanna and Elizabeth who married 1785 John Unckles.—*Lawrence N. Perkins, 1235 Josephine St., Berkeley, Calif.*

13365. SHACKLEFORD.—Have a great many notes on the Shacklefords of Culpeper Co., Va. John Shackleford, who was doubtless son of James & whose dates seem to be abt coincident with John, son of Francis, married Winifred, daughter of John Read of Culpeper Co., Va. The last record of John & Winifred in Culpeper Co., is a Deed of 15 Nov 1764. If you will consult an act for docking an estate tail in Henning's Statutes at Large, vol 4, page 461, you will probably find something touching the antecedents of Francis, father of John in whom you are interested. Would be pleased to exchange data.—*A. M. Prichard, Box 378, Staunton, Va.*

13368. HAYNES.—Have descendants of William Haynes born 1740 in Virginia married 1764 Hannah Ellis and lived in Amherst Co., Va. He served in Rev.—*Mrs. M. M. Harrison, 334 Merriman Road, Akron, Ohio.*

13372. VAN DYKE.—Lavina, daughter of Samuel & Hannah Emmons Tylee, sometimes spelled Tiley, bp 4 April 1778 died 1833 Albany, N. Y. married John Hickson of Hartford. Their daughter Susan Ann Hickson married Peter Van Dyke. Authority W. H. Van Dyke, Atty-at-Law, Washington, D. C. great-grandson of Peter Van Dyke.—*Mrs. Marie Tylie McHugh, 3524 Fulton Blvd., Chicago, Ill.*

13359. BECHTEL.—The progenitor of this family whose descendants can be found in all parts of the U. S. & Canada emig to America at an early date from Switzerland. Four Bechtels, George, Abraham, Rev. Joseph & George B. came to Canada & set in the Co. of Waterloo. The father of Rev. Joseph & the gr. father of George B. were 1st cousins. Rev. Joseph, son of Martin Bechtel was a Mennonite minister, he was b 9 May 1761 & d 11 Apr 1838 mar 5 Mch 1786 Magdalena Allenbach b 21 Sept 1761 d 21 Sept 1837. George Bechtel b in Montgomery Co. 1732 mar Susannah Bidding. Children Joseph, Wm., Joshua & George. Joshua b

Montg. County 1775 resided at Pottstown, Pa on the old Bechtel farm. He married Susannah Gabel who was killed by lightning. Their children were Mary, Sarah, Jesse, Anna, Wm., Rebecca & Susannah. Abraham, son of Abraham Bechtel, 1st cousin of Rev. Martin was born 7 Mch 1739 died 2 Oct 1825 married Mary Hoch born 22 Feb 1745 died 18 July 1841.—*Jane Crist Rupp, Hillsboro, Kans.*

13228. BOHANNON.—The following is a copy of the register of Kings Parish dated 12 June 1722, signed by Henry Bolton, Keeper of the records. "Duncan (Dunken) Bohannon & Sara his wife sailed from the port of Weymouth, Dorset Co., England & landed at Jamestown Virginia 1690, settled in King's Parish now King and Queen County Virginia. Their children were Sarah, Judith, William, Duncan, Robert, Markus, Elliot and Phillis. Spotsylvania Co. records give the name of Duncan's wife as Susanna. Va. Co. Records, 1911, parts 2-3, page 40-46. Land Grants, Gloucester Co. Book 6 page 548. Dunken Bohannon 1674—340 acres. Book 9 page 591. Dunken Bohannon 1704—145 acres. This shows that Dunken Bohannon was in America before 1690. Robert, son of Dunken Bohannon & Sara his wife was born 30 March 1707 & removed from King's Parish to Broomfield Parish now Madison Co., Va. in 1730. He married 1st Balsheba & had an only child Elliott in 1729. Elliott mar Ann Walker and had Richard b 11 Dec 1748 mar Elizabeth Blackburn; Mildred b 1750 mar Robert Gaines; Elliott, Jr. born 1753 mar 1st — mar 2nd Mary Aylor; Anne b 1754 mar — Kirtley; John b 1756 mar — Lewis; Ambrose b 1757 mar — Gibbs; Mary b 1759 mar — Herndon. John settled in Madison Co., Va.; Ambrose settled nr Madison Court House; Richard & Elliott settled in Woodford Co., Ky in 1768. In 1798 Richard moved to Jefferson Co., Ky and built cabins on Floyd's Fork, a branch of Salt River. Elliott Bohannon, Jr. married as his 2nd wife Mary Aylor and their chil were Julietta born 3 Apr. 1771 mar Josiah Collins; Rebecca b 21

June 1774 mar Bennett Osborne; Mary of Polly b 16 Oct 1775 mar — Burton; Anne or Nannie b 24 Aug 1777 mar Elijah Curtley; Simeon b 23 Nov 1779 mar Sally Coleman; Eliz. b 21 Jan 1782 mar Benjamin Bunderant; German b 7 July 1783, d 10 July 1859, mar 17 May 1808 Sallie Hamilton; Milly b 8 Mch 1786 mar Isaac B. McCuddy; Olivia b 14 Jan 1786 unmar; Elliott 3rd b 31 Jan 1791 d 1818 in Philadelphia Your Josiah Collins mar Julietta, daughter of Elliott Bohannon & his 2nd wife Mary Aylor. These dates were taken from old Bibles & letters. If you can add to them will be glad to have information. Can find no Rev rec in our line but as our Bohannons went to Ky in 1768, their record may not have been preserved.—*Mrs. W. M. Peak, Glasgow, Va.*

### QUERIES

13384. WARNER-GREER.—In Arnold's expedition to Quebec were two women, wives respectively of James Warner, soldier in Capt Matthew Smith's Co. of Pa. Riflemen & Sergeant Joseph Greer of Hendric's Co. Both were of Penna. Warner died in the wilderness. Greer apparently survived Pension Bureau has no record of either. One of these women, history does not say which, was killed in April 1776 by a soldier carelessly snapping his gun thinking it unloaded. Wanted names & parentages of these two women.—*W. A.*

13385. BASS.—Wanted ances of Lawrence Bass, maiden name of his wife with her ances. Their dau Elizabeth mar abt 1800 Joseph Livingston of Jefferson Co., Ga.

(a) PIERCE.—Wanted parentage of Frances Pierce of North Carolina who mar abt 1790 Amos Travis & moved to Warren Co., Ga.—*R. J. T.*

13386. PARKER.—Wanted parentage of John Parker born 28 May 1781 in Lexington, Mass. mar in Rindge N. H. Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer & Betty Reed Muzzy, born 2 Apr 1788 died 17 Jan 1808 in Phillipston, Mass. John Parker

returned to Lexington, Mass where he mar 2nd, 12 Apr 1812, Esther Reed. Chil. of his 2nd wife were Abby Muzzy, John Augustus, Marshall Otis & Esther Ann Parker.—*N. I. H. B.*

13387. WALES.—Wanted all infor possible of Lucy Wales, wife of John Ladd. John was b 15 Oct 1767 in Windham, Conn., the son of David Ladd & his 2nd wife Mrs. Eunice Guild of Preston, Conn. Lucy Wales was related to Julia Wales mother of Dr. Wales Buell of Walesville Oneida Co., N. Y.—*F. E. R.*

13388. JONES.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Jones whose will was proved in Caswell Co., N. C. 1780. He with his wife 3 sons & daughter were supposed to have removed to N. Car. from Southampton Co., Va. just before the Rev. Any infor of this fact is greatly desired.—*L. P. P.*

13389. FOSTER.—Wanted parentage of Meredith Foster b 14 Nov 1790 in Louisa Co., Va. died 31 Aug 1867, Sagamon Co., Ill. He mar 10 Feb 1820 Margaret Bowyer, born 9 Mch 1797 in Culpeper Co., Va. died 13 Dec 1866 in Sagamon Co., Ill. Wanted her parentage also.—*B. C. D. B.*

13390. ENGLE.—Wanted all infor possible of Katherine, dau of Michael Engle b Sept 1753 in Reading, Penna, died May 1834 in Rosbury Twp, Morris Co. N. J., Rev. soldier. She mar George Frushow b 1781 died 1834.—*N. Y. H.*

13391. HARDIN.—Wanted given name & date of b, mar & d of father of Thompson Hardin, (youngest child) b 4 Apr 1802 in Caswell Co., N. C. Thompson's mother was Elizabeth Hornberger b 20 Feb 1775 & d 22 Feb 1860 prob in Va. After his father's death his mother mar Jeremiah Rice & with them & his sis Deborah Hardin Freeman & her husband, Thompson Hardin removed to Ky abt 1820. This family lived for some time in Caswell Co., N. C.—*M. H. B.*

13392. JENKINS. — Wanted maiden name of wife & names of all child of Robert Jenkins, Rev. sol. from Ga. Was given land Grant in Wilkes Co., Ga. for his Rev. services. His dau Sarah mar Simeon Van Winkle.—*A. I. T.*



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*Headquarters*

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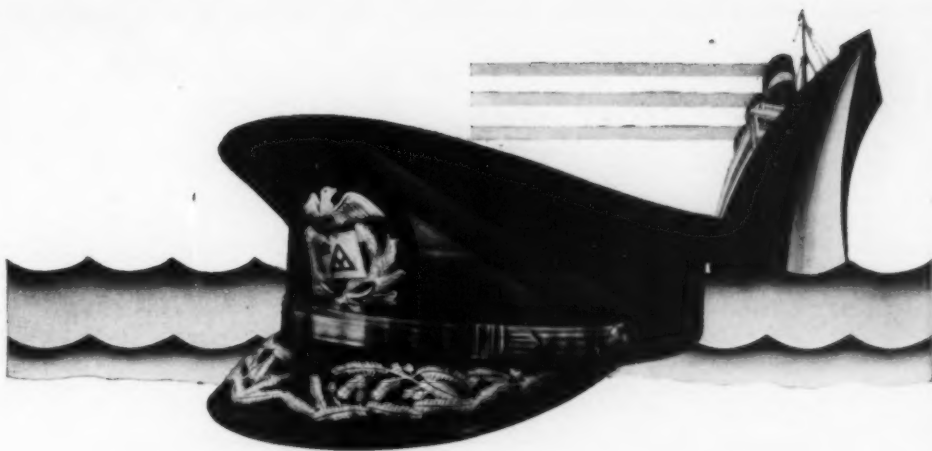
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